Daily Report

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U.S. INF Delegaton Ends Inspections in GDR

LD3110191488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The U.S. INF inspectors who have been in the GDR since 30 October today ended their inspections. During its stay in the GDR the group inspected former Soviet Army bases on the basis of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, which was signed 8 December 1987. In Weissenfels (Halle Bezirk), and in Jena-Forst (Gera Bezirk) they checked the complete withdrawal of OTR-23 (SS-23) missiles and could see for themselves that there are no longer any Soviet OTR-23 type missiles stationed in the installations.

The GDR has fulfilled its obligations to aid the United States during inspections on its territory in accordance with the agreement between the GDR, USSR, and the CSSR in connection with the INF Treaty.

The U.S. inspection group was seen off at Leipzig-Schkeuditz Airport by representatives from the GDR Foreign and Defense Ministries and from the Moscow Nuclear Risk Reduction Center, which is attached to the Soviet Forces based in the GDR. [passage omitted]

Envoys Address CSCE Vienna Plenary Sessions

SFRY Discusses Lag in Work

LD2110231888 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2216 GMT 21 Oct 88

[Text] Vienna, October 21 (TANJUG)—The Vienna CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) follow-up is lagging behind the positive changes in Europe and the gap is increasing, head of the Yugoslav delegation to CSCE Ambassador Ignac Golob said at today's CSCE plenary session.

If the trend continues through the next meeting, the CSCE will cease to play its proper role in today's changing world and will fall behind in development. Such a trend must be avoided, he said. Speaking on the integration processes in Europe, Golob stressed that where economic relations are concerned, it is increasingly evident that stability in Europe cannot have a sound basis if some of its parts are progressing and others are stagnating.

Golob said that the draft final document submitted to the meeting by the neutral and non-aligned countries is a framework that should help participating states to focus attention on certain issues.

Appealing for a successful end to the Vienna follow-up, Ambassador Golob stressed that Yugoslavia had from the very outset believed that the CSCE has an important task before it—to help build Europe into a family of nations that have a better understanding of each other and their common interests.

Hungary Calls For Acceleration

LD2510193988 Budapest MTI in English 1832 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Vienna, October 25 (MTI)—Ambassador Andre Erdos, leader of the Hungarian delegation, called to accelerate the remaining work of the closing document of the Vienna follow-up meeting, in his contribution to the plenary session on Tuesday.

He welcomed the fact that the coordinators in charge of drafting the closing document had recently submitted a new working document, which refer to the texts on the principles including human rights, between the 25 (?state) Helsinki process, and the parts referring to economic and humanitarian cooperation.

Andre Erdos called on the delegations to refrain from making amendments which would change the tendency of the agreements now being formed. He termed it important for the Vienna follow-up meeting to emerge from the grip of the so- called national problems; and changes in texts desired only by certain countries.

The leader of the Hungarian delegation recalled that the proposals currently being examined hiated and re-negotiated on countless occassions over the past two years, while major positive changes have taken place in the international arena. [sentence as received] On this basis, Hungary holds it necessary—although it has always given priority to the content of the agreements rather than the time schedule—to accelerate the final drafting of the agreements.

Andre Erdos noted that progress should be obtained as soon as possible in the remaining major issues of military security and the events to follow-up meeting.

GDR CSCE Group Arrives for Talks in Prague

AU2710134588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Oct 88 p 2

[Unattributed report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] A delegation of the GDR's European Security and Cooperation Committee, headed by the committee's chairman Stefan Doernberg, arrived in Prague on Monday [24 October] at the invitation of the Czechoslovak European Security and Cooperation Committee. On the same day the delegation was received on the Charles University campus by Rector Zdenek Ceska. Later Stefan Doernberg delivered a lecture on "The GDR and the Process of European Security and Cooperation."

Pact Ministers Statement Viewed a 'Step Forward'
AU0111144888 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 88 p 5

[Boyko Pangelov article: "Tradition Has Been Observed"]

[Text] It is a tradition that the meetings of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states serve as a source of new ideas and proposals, aimed at further strengthening confidence and security in Europe and new steps in the sphere of disarmament.

This tradition was observed at the recent Budapest meeting. The "Statement on Confidence- and Security - Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe" proves: The Warsaw Pact is not satisfied with its past achievements—no matter how substantial they are—but continues to initiate new ideas and proposals which stimulate the development of the all-European process.

Experience shows that the implementation of the agreements contained in the document adopted 2 years ago at the Stockholm meeting and related to confidence- and security - building measures and disarmament in Europe has an important stabilizing significance. Informing others about maneuvers and the number of troops, participating in them, as well as inviting foreign observers—all this undoubtedly contributed to asserting a substantially "warmer" climate in Europe.

However, the requirements now are higher, because:

—There exists an organic and mutual connection between the measures for strengthening confidence and security and the efforts which are being made to reduce armed troops and conventional weapons in Europe. It is obvious that the more substantial the measures for confidence and security are, the more superfluous the weapons are, and vice versa—less soldiers and combat equipment will lead, for their part, to the further strengthening of confidence.

—Additional measures are also necessary because of the dynamic progress in developing new kinds of conventional weapons, whose destructive power is almost as great as that of nuclear weapons.

—Mutual relations among countries vary from one European region to another. Therefore it is necessary to work out the new measures for strengthening confidence and security in accordance with the realities and degree of mutual understanding. Obviously, these measures must be most substantial in the sphere of Warsaw Pact-NATO contacts.

—Verification, control, and exchange of information must correspond to the scope of the new measures and reflect the policy of glasnost in the military-political sphere.

The statement fully corresponds to the new needs.

The specific measures it contains represent a step forward in comparison with the Stockholm document. They will be discussed at the second stage of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. This stage—and this is not only the conviction of the Warsaw Pact member states—must begin during the current year. Naturally, successfully concluding the Vienna meeting is a precondition of this.

Two other proposals included in the statement focus attention on: the proposal for creating in Europe a center on decreasing the military threat and averting a military attack, and the proposal on a European "Reykjavik"—an all-European summit with the participation of the United States and Canada, which will review the issue of reducing armed troops and conventional weapons in Europe. Both ideas were formulated last summer by Mikhail Gorbachev and received many positive reactions.

In conclusion, there is something very important. The statement points out that the Warsaw Pact member states are also prepared to review other proposals which lead toward the same goal. This means that they expect the other states to fully participate in the process, which we call "the construction of our common European home." This is a practice which can also become a tradition.

Consultations With Cypriot Foreign Ministry Held
AU0111200088 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] November 1 (BTA)—On October 31 and November 1 consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Cyprus were held in Sofia.

The two sides discussed the present state and the prospects for the advancement of the relations between the two countries and exchanged views on a wide range of current world problems, noting that their positions on a number of key international relations problems are concurrent or similar.

They exchanged information on the situation in the Balkans, the question of Cyprus and the prospects of the inter-Cyprus negotiations, as well as on the conference of the non-aligned countries' ministers of foreign affairs which was held in Nicosia in September this year.

The development of the relations between Bulgaria and Cyprus was estimated to be positive. The two sides expressed their wish to make use both of the so-far

existing forms of economic, scientific and technological cooperation and of new ones and to furtherly enrich and vary their cultural and scientific exchange.

At the discussions the Bulgarian side was represented by Mr. Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs and the Cyprian side—by Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The delegation of Cyprus was received by Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

PRC Minister of Radio, TV Visits

AU0111200288 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 1 Nov 88

["Bulgaria-China: Making Relations Active"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 1 (BTA)—A Chinese delegation headed by Mr. Ai Zhisheng, minister of radio, cinematography and television, is paying a visit here. The purpose of their visit is to explore the possibilities for extending and varying the cooperation with their Bulgarian partners.

Today the delegation was received by Mr. Georgi Yordanov, minister of culture, science and education. It was underlined that the fruitful discussions in Sofia have opened wide prospects for the future development of cooperation.

At meetings with Mr. Lyubomir Pavlov, chairman of the Committee of Television and Radio, and with Mr. Lyudmil Staykov, chairman of the Creative Economic Association "Bulgarian Cinematography", the two sides discussed the immediate tasks set by the process of innovation, the advancement of contacts, the exchange of programs, information pieces, reporters and film crews.

Speaking before journalists today, Minister Ai Zhisheng expressed his satisfaction with his visit here. He noted that after the summit meetings the relations between the two countries are becoming more and more active.

Dzhurov Awards Outstanding Officers

AU2710101988 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Oct 88 p 1

[Major Evgeni Genov report: "Deserved Recognition of Selfless Work"]

[Excerpts] The armed defenders of our motherland achieved successes in their training during the past year. They worked insistently and selflessly to implement the strategic course outlined by the 13th BCP Congress, the BCP National Conference, and the 16th All-Army Party Conference. [passage omitted]

A celebration took place at the Central Club of the Bulgarian People's Army, at which the most outstanding commanders, political workers, staff officers, and other specialists were awarded. This was an expression of the respect for their achievements. The ceremony was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; and deputy ministers of national defense, generals and officers.

Colonel General Ivan Gashkov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, also attended the ceremony.

Lieutenant General Tsanyo Bakalov read an order of the minister of national defense, which contained the decree of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on awarding military personnel who have achieved significant successes in military and political training and in socialist competition during the past year.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, awarded the high distinction. Officers Andreev, Nikolov, Delchev, Minev, Vasilev, Kamenov, Velikov, Kotsev, Ninov, Tsolov, Choganov, Georgiev, and Iliev were among those who were awarded. The military journalists, Colonel Engineer Lyubomir Mikhaylov and Lieutenant Colonel Ivan Sotirov were also among the awarded officers.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense, and himself, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov greeted the awarded persons and thanked them for their selfless military work and their contribution to increasing the combat skills and readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army. The minister of national defense stressed that the crucial times in which we live require a fundamental and critical reevaluation of our work and its results, from the viewpoint of the future rather than the past. In conclusion he expressed his confidence that while solving responsible tasks during the new training year, the awarded persons will again be in the front ranks of the socialist competition. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov wished them good health, personal happiness, and success in life, so that with their personal experience they can lead the soldiers in a powerful march toward higher achievements. [passage omitted]

Decrees on Citizens' Debts, Cars Issued

AU2010150788 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] The following government acts of great importance are published in Issue No 80 of DURZHAVEN VESTNIK:

—Decree No 1320 of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, dated 12 October 1988, on cancellation of debts to the state. This decree cancels citizen's debts to the state that have arisen prior to the coming into force of the decree, under Article 31, Section 2 of the Law on Citizen's Property, from income obtained from the practice of free professions, trades, and other activities, provided either that the income was declared to the appropriate people's councils in accordance with the Law on Taxation of General Income, or that tax was retained at the time of payment of the remuneration. The interest due on these debts is also canceled.

—Council of Ministers Decree No 28 of 23 September 1988 on additional measures for guaranteeing fulfillment of contractual obligations relating to the manufacture of physical products [produktsiya v naturalno izrazhenie].

—Extract from Council of Ministers Decree No 30 of 5 October 1988 concerning fuller use of drivers' labor and cars for official and special (production) services. During the legally established working period, drivers of official cars should also be assigned to work simultaneously as repair and servicing mechanics for cars, equipment, installations, and buildings; as messengers and suppliers; and to perform other types of duties, in order to make more efficient use of their labor and fill their working time. The possibility is mentioned of the socialist organizations organizing, through associations, garages to pool the use of cars for official requirements. The garages should be set up separately as enterprises operating on economic accountability and self-financing principles and should apply a taximeter tariff. All cars supplied for official needs should be used on the "first call" principle, and should not be allocated to individual officials. The socialist organizations are given the right to use for official travel cars from car pool garages, taxis, private cars against payment, and unchauffeured official cars. Staff drivers may be used for one car in each socialist organization. The other official cars are to be driven by officials in the course of fulfillment of their official duties.

Enterprises, trusts, and organizations that own more than one car are obliged to reduce the number and mileage of their cars by 40 percent. The drivers of cars used for official and production needs released as a result of the decree's application are to be assigned to work as drivers in the economic field. The drivers thus reassigned are to continue to receive the same established pay rates as they have previously, if the wages are lower, but only for a period of 3 months.

'Efficient' Use of Drivers Seen

AU2910162088 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Oct 88 p 6

[BTA report on a Decree of the Council of Ministers on Better Using Official Motor Vehicles and the Work of Their Drivers: "Social as Well as Economic Effect"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers adopted a decree which is aimed at ensuring better and more efficient utilization of automobile drivers, at updating the organization of motor vehicles for officials' use, and at avoiding abuses in the use of such vehicles.

The decree is aimed at decisively improving the use of the time of drivers of official cars, by simultaneously employing them within the limits of the legally established working period as repairmen and service mechanics for cars, technical equipment, and also for installations and buildings, as messengers, suppliers, and for other types of work, so that they can be better put to use, and their idle time filled with useful activities.

Socialist organizations are obliged to reduce the number of automobiles and to limit the distance they can be used for, as well as to use automobiles from car pool garages, taxis, and private cars against payments for the expenditures, as well as unchauffeured official cars for the official business of their functionaries. Each socialist organization is authorized to employ drivers for no more than one official vehicle. The collective organs of the respective socialist organizations are entitled to decide on the type of transportation to be used by their functionaries for official trips.

The rights and responsibilities of the collective organs of self-managing socialist organizations working on the basis of cost accounting should be expanded in regard to decisions on transportation services. It is envisaged that enterprises and economic councils of trusts should decide at general meetings (meetings of authorized representatives) on the amount of financial resources allocated for official trips of functionaries, on the limits of runs, the number of automobiles for joint, official use, and that they should establish which officials are entitled to use their own private automobiles for official trips with financial compensation.

In order to improve the economic incentive and responsibility of the collectives in enterprises and trusts, which work on the basis of economic cost accounting and self-financing, and in order to make efficient use of the financial resources allocated for official trips, resources from the "Workers' Wages" fund, or the "Social-Everyday Life and Cultural Initiatives" fund should be used to cover these expenditures. In addition to this, the control functions of collective management organs and of control organs in socialist organizations, in connection with observing the regulations of the current decree and bringing people to account, are to be intensified.

Financial compensation for officials who are using their private cars on official business will be established by the collective management organs of socialist organizations, and should not exceed 0.15 leva per kilometer. The established amount for the compensation will be paid without the official having to account for it. It will be tax exempt and can also be used for public transport, or for transport in official vehicles against individual payment.

According to an established list, some leading functionaries are entitled to use chauffeur-driven official cars. Such automobiles can be used to drive the functionary in question from his home to his working place and back.

The socialist organizations are authorized to organize car pool garages for joint use to function as enterprises based on economic cost accounting and self-management. Taximeter tariffs should be applied.

All automobiles assigned for official trips, including cars from the joint garage pools and those operating on the basis of taximeter tariffs, will be used on the basis of advance requests, without being the special prerogative of individual functionaries.

Less expensive cars, produced in socialist countries, will be used mainly for official purposes.

The drivers of cars for official and special (production) needs who, in accordance with the present decree, will be relieved of their duties, should be employed as drivers of freight trucks and buses in the motor vehicle transportation sector, in the construction, energy, agricultural and other spheres, as well as in other material production fields.

The requirements of socialist organizations for automobiles to be used for special (production) needs, and the system of regulations as well as the conditions for using these vehicles, will be determined by the collective management organs of the respective socialist organization. The decree simply determines which automobiles should be assigned for special production purposes, and what kind of services they should be called to perform.

Automobiles for official use in socialist organizations, which are set free by the present decree, will be sold to the motor vehicle transportation sector to be used on the basis of taximeter tariffs, as well as to the Mototekhnika Economic Trust to be rented or sold to citizens according to the established regulations.

The decree prohibits officials from socialist organizations, under any form whatsoever, to use official and public motor vehicles, freight trucks, and automobiles which are assigned for official use and official trips, for their personal needs. Official motor vehicles can be used for services to citizens according to the established order against payment of appropriate tariffs.

The decree amends the entire normative system of regulations regarding the use and supply of automobiles for official and special (production) needs, and eliminates all privileges and permits for the use of motor vehicles outside the established regulations.

The Council of Ministers approved organizational measures for the implementation of the decree. They require socialist organizations, including people's councils executive committees, by 30 November 1988, to explain the decree and to create prerequisites for its full application through the following measures: to reduce the number of automobiles and drivers as well as the journey limits envisaged by the decree; to sell the motor vehicles that have been set free; to redeploy the drivers who have been relieved of their duties by sending them to work in the material production sphere; to establish the amount of financial resources granted for official trips of functionaries, and so forth.

The oblast people's councils executive committees are obliged to assist the municipal people's councils and other socialist organizations in this matter and to exert control over the redeployment of the automobile drivers relieved of their duties, in material production branches and, if necessary, to organize training courses for improving their qualifications, as well as organize garage pools for public use through associations.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs is expected, by 31 December 1988, to provide new registration plates for all official automobiles.

The application of the aforementioned decree will make it possible to obtain a considerable economic effect from the redeployment of drivers in the material production sphere and from reducing the number of official motor vehicles, as well as from involving their drivers in more productive activities.

Prosecutor General Gives Views on Amnesty Decree
AU3110133888 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 88 p 2

[Interview with Jan Pjescak, CSSR prosecutor general, by Karel Walter: "A Major Act of Liberality;" place and date not given]

[Excerpts] We have asked Jan Pjescak, CSSR prosecutor general, for an interview in connection with the amnesty declared by the president of the Republic on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak state. By way of introduction he said:

[Pjescak] [Passage omitted] The present amnesty reflects the results attained in the development of our socialist society. It is a major act of liberality and kindness towards those who have violated our laws, whatever their motives may have been. It furnishes proof of the strength and real potentials of our society and state, and is an expression of the preventive nature of our penal policy. [passage omitted]

[Walter] Which provisions of the amnesty do you consider to be most important?

[Pjescak] This latest amnesty is much broader compared to the previous ones. Its most important provisions are those on pardoning sentences of imprisonment. The pardon applies to sentences of imprisonment of up to 2 years if they were meted out for deliberate criminal acts and to sentences of imprisonment of up to 3 years if they were meted out for criminal acts attributable to negligence. Sentences meted out for the criminal act of leaving the Republic are being pardoned regardless of their extent. Other offenders, that is, those sentenced to longer prison terms, will also benefit—their sentence is either being reduced by 2 years, or the remainder of their sentence is being pardoned if this remainder is less than 2 years. The amnesty applies only to criminal acts committed prior to 26 October 1988, 0000 [date and time as published].

[Walter] How many people will be affected by this decision of the president of the Republic?

[Pjescak] The decision affects more than 160,000 people, that is, half again as many as the previous amnesty. About 7,000 persons will be released directly from penitentiaries and institutions where they have been serving their prison terms.

[Walter] What was the motive of the decision to extend the amnesty to the criminal act of leaving the Republic?

[Pjescak] We never wanted and do not want to exclude people who, for various reasons, imprudently left the country from the possibility of normalizing [usporadat] their relationship toward our Republic in terms of their citizenship status. This does not include people who have sold themselves to our enemies, served foreign intelligence services and anti-Czechoslovak groups, and engaged in hostile activities against their homeland. We understand that emigration is also a humanitarian problem concerning divided families, the difficulty of contact among relatives, and so forth. This is why for a number of years now, Czechoslovak citizens' requests have been treated benevolently, be they requests to return home or requests to legalize emigration and thereby enable mutual contacts. However, the accommodation of these requests has so far been conditional on the granting of individual pardon. The amnesty is a general, universal form of granting such pardon.

[Walter] What practical significance does this have for persons who have emigrated?

[Pjescak] Our citizens who are abroad illegally, provided they have not shown a hostile attitude [toward the CSSR], will, according to their wish, either be able to return or be able to normalize their relationship with the Republic. The only time constraint is that they must have left the Republic prior to the declaration of the amnesty.

The CSSR president's decision has international political implications as well; it falls within the context of the socialist countries' efforts at an all-European detente and strengthening international security.

[Walter] Will the pardon not result in the growth of criminal activity in the period to come?

[Pjescak] The experience of past amnesties shows that this will not be the case. The release from prison concerns only offenders from the first, mildest correctional-educational group, offenders who are serving their first term in prison and whose impairment [naruseni] is not deep. Our findings show that these convicts really understand the amnesty as an act of kindness and generosity. As a rule, their gratitude finds expression in good conduct when they are set free. [passage omitted]

The amnesty does not concern those offenders and criminal acts that do not deserve leniency in the justified judgment of the public. This is why it does not apply to habitual offenders and to the perpetrators of serious types of criminal activity mentioned in the "Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on Deepening the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against Violations of the Principles of Socialist Lawfulness, Morals, and Discipline." [passage omitted]

Catholic Activist Admitted to Psychiatric Clinic
LD0111214588 Vatican City International Service in German 1920 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] The Czech Catholic and activist Augustin Navratil has been admitted to a clinic in Kromeriz for psychiatric treatment. This was reported by the human rights organization Christian Solidarity International in

Vienna today. The Brno District Court has confirmed the compulsory admission ordered by the lower court. Navratil began the list of signatures for religious freedom. It has been signed by over 500,000 Czechs and Slovaks.

Vatican Broadcasts Complaint Against Security Forces
LD2910221888 Vatican City International Service in Slovak 1845 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] The following is the text of a formal complaint about collective violation of the law, submitted by Dr Silvestr Krcmery to the Prosecutor General of the Czechoslovak SR.

Since my experience of reporting violations of the law has demonstrated bias on the part of the local organs, I address myself to you and hereby submit a formal complaint against members of the security forces and their superiors for the criminal act of restriction and deprivation of liberty under Paragraphs 231 and 232 of the Penal Code, and for the criminal act of abuse of official position under Paragraph 158 of the Penal Code. Collectively, and on the pretext of explanatory meetings, they detain many believers and by the use or threat of force, they restrict their constitutional freedom of movement and freedom to attend to urgent personal matters with the intention of preventing their attendance at public court hearings. This happened, for example, in my case on 17th October 1988, and on other occasions to many other people, with the intention of preventing their participation in religious activities and pilgrimages.

In my view this is also a clear violation fo Law 120/76 of the statutes on human rights adopted in the Helsinki Final Act; it constitutes a criminal act of restricting freedom of confession under Paragraph 236 of the Penal Code, and also a violation of the law in respect of the provisions for public scrutiny of court proceedings, a violation of the right to have confidential representatives present when the general public has been excluded, a violation of the prohibition on giving false testimony in proceedings for crimes and minor offenses, and a violation of respect for the reputation, honor, and dignity of the citizen. Naturally, I also believe this to be at the same time the worst kind of encouragement and abetment to the crime of damaging the interests of the republic abroad under Paragraph 119 of the Penal Code by virtue of discrediting the rule of law and credibility of the state. If I fail to secure the intervention of the law and protection from our highest authorities, I will be obliged not only as a Christian but also as a citizen to fulfill my statutory duty to have recourse to every possible method of ensuring that the law is upheld. I will address this complaint to the international legal, political, religious, and humanitarian institutions and organizations together with a request for verification of compliance with the international legal obligations which the republic has undertaken, signed, and ratified.

As I am Christian, of course, I put aside any bias, prejudice, antagonism, or hate, for a Christian must be able not only to forgive all wrongdoings, but also live and help his enemies and persecutors. Nor is this an attempt to evade my responsibility or coresponsibility—it is solely an endeavor to secure legal redress. Consequently, I do not understand why certain politicians make every effort to consign us to the camp of suspect elements or even enemies. The only thing we are allowed to hate is sin, deformation, and evil, but not, under any circumstances, an evil or misguided person. Quite the opposite, in fact.

I too, feel a certain sense of responsibility for the spiritual revival of the last few years, particularly among young people. Consequently, if it were at all possible—and I say this without proclamatory pathos or any endeavor at ostentation or pretentious martyrdom, but quite sincerely—I would gladly volunteer to take upon myself, and doubtless many other Christians would do so even more gladly, all the unlawful sentences of imprisonment—for example in the range of 2-10 years imprisonment—without restriction from all my brothers and sisters who feel that human rights have been violated. I believe that this offer of mine, in the general spirit of glasnost and perestroyka and with regard to the security organs and judiciary, among others, would save the need for and simplify the great quantity of administrative proceedings for crimes and minor offences. It would save the indignation, appeals, protests, and documents, and would thus save not only enormous quantities of paper and therefore trees, but also the nerves and health of our people, state organs, and system of administration.

If I have not been compelled by anyone to do so, I would have been very loath to give myself public exposure, because I do not feel this to be my mission. However since I have, indeed, been thus compelled, I will therefore try not to remain silent not only as a Christian, but also as a citizen under the existing legislation, even if this costs me my freedom, health, or—and this is not exaggeration—even my life, provided that I am not forced to remain silent by unlawful means.

Signed: Yours, in pursuit of consistent adherence to the rule of law, Dr Silvestr Krcmery

Vatican Broadcasts Appeal for Ivan Polansky
LD3010234688 Vatican City International Service in Slovak 1845 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] The Committee of Soldiarity with Ivan Polansky has issued the following statement:

Ivan Polansky, the 52-year-old Catholic activist from Dubnica nad Vahom, was recently sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment for printing and disseminating books and writings, mostly on religious and historical subjects. We

regard the independent publishing, printing, and circulation of literature of any kind to be the right of everyone. This right is guaranteed by Article 19 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights applicable to the CSSR since 23 March 1976. The sentencing of Ivan Polansky is unlawful, among other things because the restriction imposed on the use of freedom of expression in accordance with Article 19 of the convention mentioned above was not affected by Ivan Polansky's activity. Both as an author and publisher, he respected the rights and reputation of others and in no way endangered the protection of national security, public order, public health, or morality. By sentencing and imprisoning Ivan Polansky, the organs of the state power once again showed that they did not mean to observe human rights conventions and that the international treaties adopted are for them a worthless piece of paper.

The lack of freedom of expression concerns everyone. State and party officials are usurping the right to restrict, curtail, and suppress any expression they deem to be harmful to their power. At the same time their claim to the monopoly of power embraces all areas of public life.

Independent publishing is under such circumstances an essential act of self-preservation. It begins with works of fiction and then goes on to the publication of technical and religious literature, political texts, and documents about the violation of human rights up to printing independent newspapers. By freely disseminating information, independent publishing is helping to maintain the historical continuity of culture and the acquisition of truthful knowledge. It is the legitimate civil defense against totalitarian manipulation of society and the promise of freer circumstances.

Ivan Polansky, too, asserted his right to the freedom of expression. Being conscious above all of this social inevitability and proceeding from his faith, he regarded free publishing as a moral imperative, as his personal mission.

Freedom is indivisible. Justice that allows purposeful exceptions becomes naked violence. The repressive action taken against Ivan Polansky by the organs of state power is an attack against all of us who are active in independent publishing with the same or similar motives as he himself, because we, independent publishers and publicists of various cultural and political orientations, and of various faiths, as well as agnostics, are doing the same thing that Ivan Polansky has been doing. Many of us have been acting in this way publicly for many years. We cannot and shall not be silent to the fact that Ivan Polansky is in prison, in fact on behalf of all of us.

In association with the Committee of Solidarity with Ivan Polansky we appeal with all the resoluteness and urgency to the state and political leadership in our country. Put an end to the state of judiciary violence and trampling underfoot the law and put an end in particular to [word indistinct] actions, whose sole aim is to maintain the entire society in a state of fear. We call on you either to release Ivan Polansky or demonstrate the consistency of your perverted justice by imprisoning all of us.

Our solidarity with Ivan Polansky can only be effective if both the Czechoslovak and international public give support to the demand to free him. We appeal to all people of goodwill to help. An information service is operating within the framework of the Committee of Solidarity With Ivan Polansky. It is gathering information about the conditions under which Ivan Polansky is held in prison, the situation of his family, and information about actions in his support.

The Committee of Solidarity With Ivan Polansky is open to all independent Czechoslovak publishers and publicists. The membership is individual. The specificiation of the periodical or publicistic initiative in which a member of the committee is active is welcomed, but is not a condition.

Signed: Eighty-three individuals and various publishers

Pitra Reports on Eighth 5-Year Plan Fulfillment

LD0211044188 Prague CTK in English
1459 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Prague Nov 1 (CTK)—Czech Premier Frantisek Pitra said here today that the Czech Government activities up to the present have been based on the fact that the acceleration of the socio-economic development forms the basis for prospects and certainties of the Czech population but that "we cannot by far be satisfied with the results achieved up to now."

In his report on the implementation of the 1986 government program statement he told members of the supreme legislative body of the Czech Socialist Republic at the 12th meeting of the Czech National Council that the 8th Five-Year Plan envisaged an average 3.2 per cent rate of growth of the national income, mainly by way of growing productivity of labour and decreasing production input. As it has turned out, the national economy, particularly some industrial branches, were not ready for the higher exaction. Today we face the problem how to deal with the real development which is characterized by a slower process of intensification and increasing effectiveness than envisaged even by the adjusted plan. Although the implementation of its volume is improving, the consumption of energy, raw materials and material remains higher than planned, Frantisek Pitra said.

The volume of the national income has grown by 4.2 per cent in two years while the five-year plan envisaged a 6.5 per cent growth. An absolute loss in the creation of the national income has thus reached 14,400 million crowns. Production in the branches with great demands on basic raw materials, material and power input increases more

quickly whilst the share of the processing industry is decreasing, which runs counter to the intentions of the plan, Frantisek Pitra further said.

The Czech prime minsiter praised the acceleration of the modernization of selected productions of the textle, clothing and leather industries, the stabilizing function of agriculture which fulfils and exceeds the planned volume of production, output and profit, and the food industry which ensures a smooth-working system of supplies. These data show that those who spread pessimistic views about stagnating economy or who underestimate its potentialities are not right, Frantisek Pitra stressed.

He said that settlement of the problems which most strongly affect the satisfaction of the needs of the population is most important. The government gives priority to the achievement of balance on the home market and to a higher quality of all services including health care, better housing conditions and the environment. The major tasks include also better effectiveness of the building industry and the scientific-research base. The task number one in the efforts to achieve these aims is to put into life the comprehensive restructuring of economic mechanism, Frantisek Pitra said.

He also pointed out the tasks in education, health care and protection of the environment, which must be considered the main aim of the development. He further said that the government will build up relations with churches and religious communities on the basis of understanding and in the atmosphere of strengthening legal security.

Husak Addresses Armed Forces on Anniversary

AU2810113688 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Oct 88 pp 1, 2

["CSSR President's Order on the 70th Anniversary of the Emergence of Independent Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] Comrade members of the CSSR Armed Forces! The Czechoslovak Republic came into being 70 years ago, on 28 October 1918. The establishment of an independent, joint state of fraternal Czech and Slovak nations after centuries of alien domination meant a historic turn in the development of our national life, in the battles fought by our working people for social liberation.

The birth of the Czechoslovak Republic was the outcome of our people's national liberation struggle both at home and abroad. Under the inspiring impact of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the workers class became its moving, decisive force. The working people justly expected the newly established state to become a republic of equal rights, of democracy and social justice.

However, the victorious powers of the Entente helped the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie to imprint a bourgeois character on the new state from the very beginning. After its first experience in fighting the national bourgeoisie with its suppressing apparatus, the workers' class (in its class awareness) grasped that the social struggles called for the establishment of a revolutionary party that would become the leading force of the people's masses and prepare them for the final victory. In 1921 the CPCZ became precisely this kind of party.

The entire development of the Czechoslovak Republic proves that it was based on the class principle. During the 20 years it was in power the bourgeoisie was incapable of realizing any of the social ideals that the people associated with the date 28 October 1918. It resolved neither social nor nationality issues. It was incapable of providing international security for the new state. Its orientation toward Western imperialist powers brought the Munich tragedy upon our nations, broke up the Republic, and led to its occupation by fascist Germany.

The CPCZ was the only political force in our society that was both determined and able to successfully defend the basic vital interests of the workers' class and working people. The party led the people into the battle for social freedoms and for truly ensuring their national existence. It drew consistent conclusions from the Munich tragedy and the developments that followed, and placed itself at the head of the broad antifascist resistance of our people, who had never become resigned to the occupation.

The culmination of our people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army established the necessary conditions for meeting the social and national demands of 28 October 1918. The proclamation of the nationalization decrees (which deprived the bourgeoisie of power in the key industries and in mines and banks) confirmed that the workers class and the working people, headed by the CPCZ, were consistently achieving the goals of our national and democratic revolution. The Victorious February 1948 opened the way to socialism, enabling our working people to create for themselves a true people's state, a socially just state of Czech and Slovak nations with equal rights. The constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation (adopted in 1968) arranged the relations between our nations and nationalities in harmony with the Leninist principles governing the solution of nationality issues.

Our friendship and alliance with the USSR (which guarantees our state independence) became a significant factor in the development of our socialist state. The international ties with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries rallied in the Warsaw Pact organization have enhanced the defense ability and security of our state, which plays an active role in the great struggle for peace and social progress.

The CSSR is entering its jubilee year as a consolidated, politically strong state with a developed economy, advanced society, and high living standards. The consistent application of the principles governing the strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development and the restructuring process in society (adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress) is intended to enhance the strength and attractiveness of socialism in our country. This will strengthen Czechoslovakia's authority in the socialist community and increase our country's contribution to the victory of the ideals of socialism, peace, and cooperation of nations.

Comrade members of the CSSR Armed Forces! I congratulate you on the 70th anniversary of the emergence of an independent Czechoslovak state.

Be vigilant in guarding the CSSR's independence and sovereignty. In the interests of its further upsurge, and in order to provide for its reliable defense, improve your combat skills and your moral combat qualities, and approach energetically and creatively the accomplishment of tasks entrusted to you by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the emergence of independent Czechoslovakia—the CSSR's state holiday—I order the firing of 20 artillery salvoes in Prague, the CSSR's capital, and in Bratislava, the capital of the Slovak SR, on 27 October 1988 at 2000 hours.

Forward under the CPCZ's leadership to further successes in building and defending our socialist fatherland and socialism!

Husak, Afghanistan's Sharq Discuss Geneva Accords

LD3111211988 Prague CTK in English
1931 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Prague Oct 31 (CTK)—President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia received here today Afghan Premier Muhammad Hasan Sharq who made a stopover here on his way to New York to attend the U.N. General Assembly session.

The Afghan premier informed President Husak about the implementation of the program of national reconciliation and about the fulfilment of the Geneva Accords.

Gustav Husak expressed full support for the policy of national reconciliation, stressing that the Geneva Accords should be consistently observed by all the parties involved.

The Afghan premier was received later in the day by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina who informed him of the policy of the national front and of the present tasks in the restructuring process. He assured the Afghan premier of Czechoslovakia's continued support for the efforts of the Afghan Government and the people to achieve full political and economic consolidation of the country and its further free and peaceful development.

Muhammad Hasan Sharq spoke of his government's plans in pursuing the policy of national reconciliation and thanked for the support and assistance rendered by Czechoslovakia to his country.

Angola's Dos Santos Concludes Visit

Holds Talks With Jakes, Husak

LD3110144288 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1400 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Comrades Milos Jakes and Gustav Husak held talks at Prague Castle today with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party and president of the People's Republic. The Angolan guest briefed his interlocutors about the current situation in southern Africa. He said that the South African regime has failed to implement its aggressive plans against Angola. On the contrary, the Angolan People's Army, with the help of Cuban internationalists, has now taken the initiative. He also voiced the conviction that jointly with the peaceful solution of the conflict in Southwest Africa, broader possibilities will be created for mutually advantageous Czechoslovak-Angolan cooperation.

Comrade Milos Jakes briefed the highest Angolan representative on the implementation of the strategic line set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress aimed at speeding up the social and economic development of society. He stressed that to attain this objective it is necessary to restructure and democratize public life as well as carry out the economic reform.

Both representatives expressed a full identity of views on the present international situation and gave support to the endeavor and peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union aimed at bringing about disarmament.

Milos Jakes and Gustav Husak hosted a gala luncheon in honor of the Angolan guest, at which Gustav Husak and Jose Eduardo dos Santos made speeches.

Further Reportage on Meeting

LD3110213888 Prague CTK in English
1633 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Prague oct 31 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes and President Gustav Husak gave a luncheon here today in honour of visiting MPLA-Party [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] of Labour Chairman and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

On this occasion the Angolan leader appreciated the traditional bonds of friendship between Czechoslovakia and Angola in the economic, technical and cultural spheres adding that possibilities in these fields are far from being exhausted. "The People's Republic of Angola deems that contacts started at the level of a mixed commission should continue with the aim to ensure the participation of Czechoslovak enterprises in development projects in the sphere of industry, agriculture, power engineering, trade as well as of other branches of common interest", he said.

The Angolan representative spoke also of the implementation of the program of economic and financial recovery of Angola and said that the solution of the political situation in the southwest of Africa is a significant condition for success in this respect. This solution should be reached at quadripartite talks between Angola, Cuba, the South African Republic and the United States, he recalled and stressed that the results so far achieved indicate that a global agreement, guaranteeing the fulfilment of a resolution on Namibia's independence and Angola's security, is possible.

The Angolan president condemned foreign interference in the Angolan issue. He stressed that a relative easing of the international situation offers also new ways of solving regional problems. In this context he underlined in particular the positive influence of perestroyka (restructuring) in the USSR on international relations. At the same time he voiced concern that some regional conflicts do not yet have any prospect of settlement. In South Africa apartheid continues to breed cruel injustice and in the Middle East the demand for the basic rights of the Palestinian people is being suppressed by brutal reprisals. Jose Eduardo dos Santos called on the international community to continue support for these oppressed nations.

President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia said in his address that a solid basis was built in the past years for active contacts in the political, economic, cultural and scientific spheres. "What we appreciate in particular is the expanding cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the MPLA-Party of Labour, and between the social organizations in our countries. Also cooperation in raising the qualification of Angolan cadres in the work teams of our factories and enterprises is promising", Gustav Husak said.

He voiced full support for Angola's constructive efforts to ensure its security and to win independence for neighboring Namibia in harmony with the U.N. Security Council resolution. He stressed that also Czechoslovakia actively pursues the joint peace program of the socialist countries and contributes with its own initiatives to efforts to establish comprehensive international security.

He condemned the neo-colonialist exploitation of the developing countries and emphasized Czechoslovakia's solidarity with the struggle of Angola and the other front-line states against the destabilizing policy of the South African Republic.

Interviewed by CTK

LD0211050388 Prague CTK in English 1955 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Prague Nov 1 (CTK)—"We are greatly satisfied with the results of our visit as it provides for broad and good prospects of our cooperation", Jose Eduardo dos Santos said here today in an interview with CTK and the Czechoslovak Television.

The chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party of Labour and Angolan president said that discussions held during his visit to Czechoslovakia were very sincere and made it possible to find ways of the further strengthening of Czechoslovak-Angolan friendship and solidarity.

He said that Czechoslovak and Angolan representatives agreed on the need to restore the work of a mixed inter government commission for mutual cooperation. He added that the two countries also seek ways of making the program of cooperation correspond better to the possibilities of of the countries and to the aims of economic reconstruction in Czechoslovakia as well as to the program of improvement of Angola's national economy.

Speaking about the talks between Angola, Cuba, the South African Repubic and the United States, the Angolan representative said there exist certain difficulties as the South African Republic and the United States make demands on the deadline of withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and on the number of Cuban men who are to return to Cuba in the first year after the conclusion of an agreement.

There are two proposals to be discussed now—one American and one Angolan. "We have been trying to find a compromise solution. We assumed it will be found by November 1. However, so far it has not been possible", he said. "We fear that military tension in the area could grow. It is by no means our wish and we shall make every effort to hold a new meeting of all sides involved", he added.

Referring to the internal political conflict in the country the Angolan leader said his government does to anticipate a military solution. [sentence as received] We are strong enough to gain military victory but we are aware of the fact that this would last some time and that there would be further victims. As soon as foreign support for the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces stops, the Angolan Government will start a process of incorporating all Angolans in the life of society regardless whether they were UNITA members or not. The only condition is that they put an end to violence and abide by the constitutional laws of the republic", he went on. In this connection he expressed the belief that the UNITA members will use this occasion and that new conditions will also influence the situation along Angola's border with Namibia and that

in the south of Angola where UNITA concentrates its military efforts the new Angolan policy will be accepted and armed violence excluded.

Departs Country

LD0111170188 Prague CTK in English 1618 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Prague Nov 1 (CTK)—Chairman of the MPLA-Party of Labour and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos held final talks here today with Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes and President Gustav Husak at the conclusion of his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

Later in the day the Angolan leader left the country.

Federal Assembly Delegation Travels to Angola

AU2810121488 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Oct 88 p 7

[Unattributed report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

The CSSR Federal Assembly delegation led by Jan Janik arrived in Angola from Mozambique on Tuesday evening [25 October]. On Wednesday [26 October] the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation opened talks with the People's Assembly of Angola.

Lenart Receives USSR State Planning Official

AU2810121688 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Oct 88 p 2

[CTK report: "Discussing Long-Term Planning"]

[Text] Prague—Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, received Anatoliy Reut, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, in Prague on Wednesday [26 October]. During their working meeting they focused attention on approaches to the improvement of forecasting and long-term plans, and on possibilities of making better use of the advantages of socialist economic integration.

On the same day Anatoliy Reut was received by Bohumil Urban, first CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission. During their deliberations they briefed each other on progress made in restructuring the economic mechanisms in their two countries and on preparations for coordinating the CSSR and USSR national economy plans for the period 1991-95.

CPCZ's Haman, Delegation End Visit to USSR

AU2710114888 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Oct 88 p 6

[CTK report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] Moscow—The delegation of the CPCZ's Central Bohemian Regional Committee, headed by Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the committee's leading secretary, concluded its working visit to the USSR on Saturday [22 October] and flew back to Prague. During its working visit the delegation toured the Zagorsk and Lenin districts of the Moscow Oblast and visited certain industrial and agricultural cooperatives.

Date Set for Model Mideast Conference

AU3110075588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Oct 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Prior to the Middle East Conference; It Will Convene on 6-8 December in Prague"]

[Text] Prague— The committee for preparing the Model International Middle East Conference on a Non-Governmental Level (which will be held in Prague on 6-8 December) convened in Prague on Wednesday [26 October].

The session, chaired by the committee's chairman Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak International Relations Society and deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, discussed issues connected with preparing for the organization and contents of this international forum, which (according to preliminary data) should be attended by about 50 prominent people from public and scientific life from the countries which are directly involved in the Middle East conflict, from countries which are permanent members of the UN Security Council, and from interested international organizations.

SED Allegedly Influenced Gorbachev Speech

AU0211130988 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 2 Nov 88 p 5

[Bernt Conrad report: "Did the SED Participate in Writing Gorbachev's Speech?"]

[Text] Bonn—The SED leadership obviously helped formulate the harsh passages on Berlin's and Germany's policy in Gorbachev's toast during the chancellor's visit to Moscow. The mediator was Aleksandr Bondarenko, a Soviet expert on Berlin, who has been known as a hardliner since Brezhnev's time. This is a conclusion arrived at by Bonn diplomats as a result of the events in Moscow and East Berlin.

Those knowledgable in the matter immediately noticed how near the political positions were to those of the SED, when the Soviet party chief unexpectedly made polemic and restrictive statements on Berlin and the German question at the festive banquet in the Kremlin on the first evening of Kohl's visit. "Bondarenko was certainly involved in this," they said.

The department head in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, who also conducted the preparatory talks on the Berlin formula for the environmental protection agreement and the 2-year program for the cultural exchange with representatives of Bonn's Foreign Ministry, had been to East Berlin for consultations before the chancellor's visit to Moscow. In the view of experts, there he not only coordinated the formulations of the Soviet response to the Berlin initiative of the three Western powers of December 1987 but also the passages on Berlin and Germany in Gorbachev's toast.

This view was confirmed afterwards by the information that "Mikhail Gorbachev's representative," who, according to the GDR press, briefed SED chief Erich Honecker on the contents and course of the chancellor's visit, was none other than Bondarenko. This finally showed the key role still played in Soviet foreign policy by the man who for years had prevented sensible settlements of the Berlin issue or the German-Soviet cultural agreement.

It is characteristic that, in addition to a generally positive overall assessment of the chancellor's visit, the summary of Honecker's talk with Bondarenko was the statement on the Berlin issue that when now politicians in Bonn "want to make West Berlin the test issue for concessions from the Soviet Union, they are violating the current international law. Therefore, a very clear answer was given to such attempts in Moscow."

Despite these demonstrative statements, those responsible in Bonn still hope that in the future the Soviets will adhere more to Gorbachev's rather cooperative attitude in his internal talks with Kohl than to the general secretary's toast which was aimed "out the window." More details about this will be known soon when Berlin's still open inclusion in the planned inland-navigation agreement and the legal-aid agreement, which has been on the agenda for a long time, are discussed in preparation for Gorbachev's forthcoming visit to Bonn next year. At that time the leading Soviet negotiator will again be, without any doubt, Bondarenko.

GDR, FRG Jewish Leaders Discuss Cooperation

LD2810232388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1427 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Dresden (ADN)—Siegmund Rotstein, president of the Association of Jewish Communists in the GDR, and Heinz Galinski, chairman of the Central Council of Jews in Germany and chairman of the Jewish community in Berlin (West), met for a friendly talk in Dresden on Friday. They discussed how future cooperation between the Jewish communities in the GDR and FRG can be made closer. Thus, it is planned to send delegates to each other's congresses and functions.

"We have inherited from our common history the duty to preserve the Jewish tradition in the two German states and to ensure that never again will fascism and war threaten people. We take the occasion of the 50th anniversary of pogrom night to renew this affirmation," Heinz Galinski said in an ADN briefing.

Siegmund Rotstein emphasized that remembering the Jewish victims of fascism is an essential component of the antifascist awareness in the GDR. He had been very moved by the meeting held at the Ravensbrueck national memorial which brought together members of the youth federation FDJ, members of the Jewish communities in the GDR, and fighters against the Hitler regime to honor the Jewish victims of fascism. "I also see the passing on of the painful experiences of the past to the young generation as an essential task for members of the Jewish communities in the GDR. I look to the future with confidence since I feel that the sorrowful history of Jews is increasingly better understood by youth in the GDR. They should be familiar with the whole extent of the crimes of Hitler's fascism, and should also be taught about the great achievements and contributions by Jews in Germany to the development of culture and science."

Heinz Galinski affirmed that he had been especially impressed, when visiting the exhibition marking the fascist pogrom night in Berlin's Ephraim Palace, by the high proportion of young visitors.

He recalled his meeting on 6 June 1988 with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. The responsible duty to always keep alive the memory of the victims of fascist barbarism had been stressed. He gratefully noted that several proposals which he had tabled during the conversation had been picked up by the competent GDR authorities, such as incorporating the Jewish cemetery in Berlin-Weissensee in the "New Synagogue Berlin—Centrum Judaicum" Foundation.

Siegmund Rotstein, Heinz Galinski and his wife Ruth, who was deported from Dresden by fascists in 1938, aferward visited the Jewish cemetery in Dresden. They laid a wreath at the site of the former synagogue in the center of the city, where a commemorative plaque has been placed.

Berlin FDP Chairman Meets Government Commissioner

AU2410120388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] Berlin (West) (ADN)—On Wednesday [19 October] Dr Walter Mueller, commissioner of the GDR Government, and Berlin (West) FDP Chairman Walter Rasch exchanged opinions on questions of securing peace and strengthening the process of detente. During the meeting, problems of further normalizing relations between the GDR and Berlin (West) were also discussed.

Protocol on Berlin Property Documents Signed

LD2710153688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1505 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—A protocol was signed today by the authorized representatives of the GDR Government, Dr Walter Mueller, and the West Berlin Senate, Senate President Gerhard Kunze. The protocol concerns the exchange of property documents for areas that have been handed over to the GDR and West Berlin in accordance with the agreement on the exchange of territory signed by the GDR Government and the Senate March 31st, 1988.

SPD Federal Manager Receives FDJ Delegation

AU2410153888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Oct 88 p 5

[Excerpt] Bonn (ADN)—The FDJ delegation headed by Eberhard Aurich met with SPD Federal Manager Anke Fuchs for an exchange of opinions in Bonn on Wednesday [19 October]. The first secretary of the FDJ Central Council explained the work of the GDR youth association. He pointed out that the members of the FDJ had noted the document "The Conflict of Ideologies and Common Security," worked out by the SED and SPD. This was because of the realistic assessment of the political situation and the constructive readiness for joint actions and for noninterference in the respective social conditions which the document contains. This offers good opportunities to assume joint responsibility for the safeguarding of peace, over and above differences in political opinions.

Answering questions by members of the FDJ delegation, Anke Fuchs discussed her party's ideas on ways to reduce mass unemployment and the solutions to environmental protection problems.

On Wednesday, Eberhard Aurich also met Thomas Riecke, federal chairman of the Spartakus Marxist Student Federation, and other members of the FRG Marxist student federation for a friendly exchange of opinions. [passage omitted]

British Parliamentarians on Fact-Finding Visit

Received by Fischer

AU2710204988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, received a delegation from the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, headed by the Rt Hon Peter David Shore, in Berlin on Monday [24 October]. During the talk, the two sides discussed topical international issues. The partners in the talk reaffirmed the significance of political dialogue between states with different social systems for the creation of confidence and for the promotion of disarmament and detente.

Oskar Fischer explained the comprehensive program of the Warsaw Pact states for arms limitation and disarmament, and the GDR's contribution to increasing security, in Europe in particular. The insight is gaining ground that arms buildup or counterarmament lead to a permanent arms race, and that the gradual reduction of the military arsenals is the only path to lasting security, he pointed out. It is now important to continue the disarmament process that has been initiated without delay, through specific agreements for all types of weapons.

The British deputies are in favor of further disarmament measures, and stressed the necessity of achieving understanding and cooperation between East and West. The delegation is on a fact-finding visit to the GDR.

Talks Held With Sindermann

LD2510200988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)—A talk on Tuesday between Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and British parliamentarians centered on disarmament and arms control. The delegation from the Foreign Affairs Committee of the British House of Commons is at present on a fact-finding visit in the GDR. It is led by the Labour deputy, the Rt Hon Peter David Shore.

On the dividing line between the NATO and Warsaw Pact military blocs, the two German states bear a high degree of responsibility, Horst Sindermann said in response to a question from the guests about relations between the two German states. On the basis of the joint statement that war must no longer emanate from German soil, but only peace, the GDR is aiming for political

confidence-building and good-neighborly relations with the FRG. The GDR attaches the highest importance to basic principles of international law: inviolability of frontiers, respect for the existing territorial integrity and sovereignty of states, adherence to the principle of noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for the norms of intrastate relations. On that basis the positive signs in GDR-FRG relations can be continued as an effective contribution to the stabilization of peace in Europe.

The guests underlined the value of political dialogue in improving East-West relations. They stressed the responsibility of the parliaments for the preservation of peace, for the reduction of confrontation, for disarmament, confidence-building, and mutually beneficial cooperation in all areas.

Government, Citizens React to Nicaraguan Disaster

Council of Ministers Sends Aid

LD2510180588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR Council of Ministers, which is bound to the people of Nicaragua who have been hit by one of the most serious natural disasters, in sincere sympathy and firm solidarity, has decided to send immediate aid worth M10 million, to help relieve the acute situation among the population in the devastated areas.

Medicines, tents, blankets, powdered milk, and other items will be on the first Interflug plane.

Other Organizations Give Aid

AU2810180988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 88 p 1

[Summary] East Berlin (ADN)—On 26 October the National Executive Committee of the GDR Democratic Women's League sent M1 million, which had been donated by its members, to the GDR Solidarity Committee to help the people in Nicaragua who have been affected by a devastating hurricane. The Central Council of the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association and the Executive Committee of the Consumer Cooperatives Association have each donated the same amount. The German Red Cross has donated M200,000 as immediate aid. The first shipment sent by air will comprise pharmaceuticals, powdered milk, instant food, tents, and blankets. More goods are to follow by ship.

Honecker Sends Condolences

AU2810165788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 88 p 1

[ND report: "Heartfelt Sympathy for the Tragic Consequences of the Hurricane"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram of condolences to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Executive Commission of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Esteemed Comrade Daniel Ortega:

On the occasion of the material damage and the tragic consequences caused by hurricane "Joan," I convey heartfelt sympathy and sincere feelings to you and to all those who have been affected, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR.

Above all, I would like to convey condolences to the relatives of the victims of the natural catastrophe.

Please rest assured that the GDR will continue to stand in solidarity at the side of the Nicaraguan people during this difficult period.

Erich Honecker,

general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Honecker Stresses Solidarity

AU3110121888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Oct 88 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received Rodrigo Cardenal Martinez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua to the GDR, for friendly talks on Thursday [27 October].

Ambassador Cardenal conveyed a personal message from Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the FSLN National Directorate Executive Commission and president of the Republic of Nicaragua. He reported on the extremely complicated situation caused by the hurricane in Nicaragua. On behalf of the FSLN National Directorate and the Nicaraguan Government, Ambassador Cardenal thanked the GDR party-state leadership and the working people for the quick and effective aid and solidarity for the afflicted Nicaraguan people in this acute emergency situation. He said that it has been proved once again that the GDR is among the first of those states for whom active solidarity is a matter of the heart and an internationalist obligation.

Erich Honecker gratefully accepted Daniel Ortega's message and reciprocated his fraternal greetings. He asked Ambassador Cardenal to convey again his deep sympathy to the FSLN National Directorate, the government, the Nicaraguan people, and those affected. Erich Honecker reported on the GDR's first consignments of aid and other immediate aid measures planned for Nicaragua. He assured the ambassador that in its struggle to overcome the consequences of the natural disaster and in its fight for peace and peaceful reconstruction, Nicaragua can continue to rely on the GDR's selfless aid and firm solidarity.

Berlin Medical Institute Member on AIDS
AU2410163488 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 20 Oct 88 p 5

[Interview with Prof Dr Niels Soennichsen, hospital director of the Berlin Charite Medical Institute, by DER MORGEN reporter Helga Frankenstein: "Endangered by Risky Behavior"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] DM: What is the present stage of AIDS cases and infections in the GDR?

Prof Dr Soennichsen: For reasons of comparison, I want to state first that by 31 August 1988, 111,854 AIDS cases from 140 countries had been reported to the WHO. By that same time, seven citizens of our country, three of whom died, had contracted AIDS. The WHO only registers the AIDS cases, but not those who have already been infected by the virus and have not or not yet been clinically taken ill. As is known, AIDS is only the final stage of the infection by the HIV virus, which progresses without symptoms for a long time. It is internationally assumed that there are 50 to 100 infected persons for every AIDS case. In addition to the seven persons who were taken ill, 48 GDR citizens had been diagnosed as HIV-infected by 31 August 1988. [passage omitted]

Magdeburg Bishop on 'Irresponsible' Hager Speech
AU0211104088 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 1 Nov 88 p 2

[EPD report: "Bishop Warns SED"]

[Text] Berlin, 31 October—Christoph Demke, Evangelical bishop of Magdeburg and deputy chairman of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, criticized a lecture given by SED chief ideologist Kurt Hager to school inspectors in Ludwigsfelde near Berlin at the end of last week. "If we consider our society in such a self-righteous way, this is the certain road toward uncontrollable developments," Demke said before the synod of the Saxony Church Province, which is holding a session in Halle.

Such a view is not only inappropriate but actually no longer responsible, the bishop stressed. In his lecture Hager confirmed his party's current course and stressed that the GDR can face the social challenges with the knowledge "that with the shaping of the developed socialist society we have embarked upon the right path." On the territory of the former Prussian province of Saxony with the capital city of Magdeburg only one out of five inhabitants is a member of the Evangelical Church. This was announced by the Magdeburg Consistory in this year's report of the synod of the Evangelical Church of the Saxony Church Province. According to the latest data, only about 750,000 of the about 3.4 million inhabitants on the territory of the Saxony Church Province are members of the Evangelical Church.

At the end of the session, the Synod spoke against putting into service additional nuclear power plants in the GDR and advocated a speedy withdrawal from the use of nuclear energy. This is necessary as long safe final storage of radioactive waste, which can also be accounted for to the coming generations, is not ensured, the Synod stressed in a resolution that was adopted with a large majority.

Axen Speaks to Cadres in Defense Ministry
AU3110152888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—A training course for leading generals, admirals, and officers of the National People's Army, the GDR border troops, and civil defense forces was held in the Defense Ministry on Thursday [27 October]. It was chaired by Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense.

The focus was a lecture by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, on the international situation and the struggle of the communist and worker parties for peace and social progress. The fact that the slogan "My workplace—my combat station for peace!" has inspired and mobilized millions of GDR citizens, illustrates very clearly that our country is interested in foreign policy problems, he said. That is not surprising. The rapid development of international events, the GDR's increased weight in the international arena, the successes of its policy of dialogue, its dedicated support for peace, security, and disarmament affect every citizen's vital interests, irrespective of his political or religious views, Axen said.

It has not become easier to immediately assess correctly the many types of daily contradictory international events, he said. In a way, three central issues are the links in a chain of judgment regarding other specific problems of reality today: the basic tendencies of international development; the relationship between the struggle for peace and the class struggle, between class interests and mankind's global problems; as well as the scientific-technological revolution and the requirements resulting from it for socialism and all progressive forces in the controversy with capitalism. The speaker expounded on

the specific contribution made by the GDR under the SED's leadership to the strengthening of international socialism, the process of detente, and the solution of mankind's urgent global problems. In the successful implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 11th SED Congress, the close combat alliance between the SED and the CPSU also proves its worth as an inexhaustible source of power for further progress under the new conditions, Hermann Axen stressed.

Other lectures were given by Prof Walter Wimmer, deputy director of the SED Central Committee Marxism-Leninism Institute, and Colonel Prof Paul Heider, deputy director of the GDR Military History Institute. They discussed the historic importance of the founding of the Communist Party of Germany, its military policy, and the preservation and continuation of the traditions of its revolutionary struggle by the SED.

Berlin Consumer Goods Production Criticized

AU2710185188 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 24 Oct 88 p 3

[Dieter Resch report: "Topical Problems of Berlin's Consumer Goods Production; Better Offers Demand Commitment of All Enterprises"]

[Excerpts] To produce more consumer goods that are greatly in demand and to introduce interesting new consumer goods into the market is, as is known, an economic and social necessity of top priority. This also applies to Berlin's industry. It has considerably increased its achievements in this field: In 1988 consumer goods worth M8.3 billion (industrial selling price) are being produced for the domestic market. This is twice as much as in 1980. However, there are considerable differences among the enterprises in Berlin. This applies mainly to the continuity of plan fulfillment and observance of contracts with the trade. We have researched topical facts, experiences, and problems. [passage omitted]

About 30 enterprises have backlogs with regard to their contracts with the trade. These backlogs amount to goods worth M39 million, which were not delivered, or not delivered in time, or delivered but not with the agreed ranges.

Considerable progress has been made with regard to technical consumer goods, whose production was increased to 250 percent in Berlin over the past 8 years. Great efforts are being made this year. [passage omitted]

Some combines still do not live up to the requirements. While the machine-tool builders of the "7 October" Combine have a good concept and have made a good start with the production of windows for the roofs of private cars and, as of 1989, with boat engines, this is lacking in the Road Vehicle Construction Combine. More initiative for new developments in great numbers is also needed in the Power Plant Installation Construction Combine (it has been working on a storage-battery-driven electric razor for years) and in the Oberspree Cable Works Combine with regard to lawn-edge mowers. In general, the technical standard of consumer goods from these combines is not high enough, measured by their great research and development potential. [passage omitted]

Reducing backlogs concerning contracts is a priority task. Some examples (pointed out to us by the Berlin Contract Court), which have a negative effect on supply:

Necessary Decisions at the Ministerial Level

At the end of August the Outer-Wear Combine had a backlog of thousands of trousers, jackets, or blouses and dresses with regard to deliveries to wholesale trade or the Centrum department stores; there was a lack of outboard engines from the VEB Carburetor and Filter Works, shoes from the VEB Goldpunkt, abrasives from the VEB Abrasives, balcony laundry driers from the Berlin Metallurgical and Semifinished Products Factory, all-purpose and photographic lamps from the Berlin Lightbulb Factory, rerecording adapters from the Radio Factory, and toys from TT-Railroads.

The reasons for delivery backlogs are varied. They involve, above all, problems with subcontractors and misjudgment or delayed decisions, which involve both the ministries and the enterprise managements.

Thus, the backlogs of the Berlin Outer-Wear Combine are primarily due to a lack of subcontractor products from weaving mills. In this connection, decisions which have long been requested by the combine have still not been made by the Ministry of Light Industry. The VEB Electro-Mechanics, Kaulsdorf, has not been able to deliver thousands of automatic coffee machines and compact kitchen machines. In addition to the insufficient machine-tool construction of the enterprises themselves, the insufficient development of facilities of subcontractors has a particularly unfavorable effect. This has brought about a lack of more than 60,000 heaters, which the VEB Praecitronic, Dresden, should deliver. [passage omitted]

It is thus necessary for every industrial enterprise in Berlin to concentrate its own forces—working together with its cooperation partners—on fulfilling all aspects of the plan targets and the contracts with trade. [passage omitted]

MSZMP Central Committee Session Opens

LD0111123988 Budapest MTI in English 0827 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 1 (MTI)—The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party met in session on Tuesday morning in Budapest. On the proposal of the Political Committee, the Central Committee is to discuss a report on the home political situation and the tasks of the Party. The agenda also includes reports on the expected development of the national economy in 1988, the main features and system of means of economic policy for the years 1989-1990.

Interview With Spokesman Major

LD0111185488 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Interview with MSZMP spokesman Laszlo Major by reporter Gabor Bankuti—date and place not specified; recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The most important domestic political event of the day is the meeting of the party Central Committee. The spokesman, Laszlo Major, gave an interview to our colleague Gabor Bankuti even before the press conference:

[Begin recording] [Bankuti] You look a little tired, and I see you are still out of breath. Was the meeting tiring, or have you been hurrying?

[Major] Well, it seems it will be a long session today in the Central Committee. It started at 0900. Now it is 1800. When I came out the session was still in progress and the debate on the first agenda point was going on. The presenter of the agenda point was Janos Berecz [member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee], and his topic was the domestic political situation and the development of the party's internal life, the party's tasks.

[Bankuti] Before you go into details, let me ask you something about which we have received many questions: This Central Committee session is less open—at least it seems to be—than the previous one.

[Major] It is less open. Obviously, in a very changing and flexible form, in accordance with the topic, the body itself determines its own openness. And at the previous Central Committee session, the body stated that it would like to debate domestic politics in depth, in calm circumstances, and that it would stimulate the debate if they could do so among themselves, between the four walls. Very open and honest, harsh formulations are heard in the debate. But I think—and I have already said this before in an interview—that it would diminish the debating zest of all those who are not accustomed to the microphone, or to the podium; perhaps they would not be able to take certain stands, it would make them ill at ease, if the electronic press were present.

[Bankuti] Well now, in that case I would ask you to tell us what, in the end, was in the report, and what the debate was like. What did you discuss?

[Major] Janos Berecz gave a picture of the domestic political imbalances of the past 15 years, of the reasons for our backwardness. He also analyzed what has happened since the party conference. But he will brief the wide public about this more fully tomorrow evening in the framework of a press conference. And this report, with the written material linked to it, launched a long debate which started before 1100, and is still going on, is still in progress, at this moment.

[Bankuti] Have you perhaps noted one or two striking sentences?

[Major] I did note them, but in my view we should reserve this until tomorrow evening.

[Bankuti] How many people have spoken so far in the debate and what sort of picture has emerged?

[Major] Thirty people have asked to speak on the first point on the agenda; the 18th speaker was addressing the session when I came out of the hall. The debate still continues.

[Bankuti] Will it be concluded today? What is your opinion?

[Major] It would be difficult to plan or program the session of the new Central Committee in advance. It all depends on the members and not on some sort of central will. If debating spirit continues, I can see them going on into the night. However, if they decide that they wish to continue refreshed tomorrow, they could carry on with the same point on the agenda tomorrow. The speakers have now been restricted to 10 minutes each; with this strict time allocation they might manage to fit it all in today and the 30th speaker will also have his say tonight. In that case the debate on the first point of the agenda could end late tonight.

[Bankuti] Could you convey the mood of the debate? I imagine, though, that if you are not willing to give me details about the submission, then you will not tell me about the debate either for the time being. After all, it has not ended yet.

[Major] The debate is constructive, let me characterize it this way. Everyone is addressing the question of how we can get out of this blind alley, what the way out is, what the party's tasks are in relation to the Hungarian nation. Everyone is looking for forward-looking measures. The entire debate is characterized less by self-flagellation than by the demand to advance.

[Bankuti] Before the session of the Central Committee, last week, a statement by the general secretary appeared in MAGYAR HIRLAP, in which he referred to the party

unity, that one general secretary was needed—not necessarily him—but one general secretary and one prime minister, and united will. What sort of response did this evoke? Was it reflected in the debate?

[Major] I have also read the interview which appeared in MAGYAR HIRLAP. My conclusion was that the general secretary feels that there is a new period as compared to the previous years. Instead of the charismatic principle, now the hierarchic principle is manifested. Thus, those in the leadership belong more or less to the same generation and among them one has to be the general secretary. This is obvious. But who? This is something that the party conference decided. This interview was mentioned several times in the debate. I do not know who will return to this question—or in what form—in the closing speech.

[Bankuti] What other points are still on the agenda?

[Major] There will be an economic debate tomorrow. The main speaker on this will be Janos Hoos. It is obvious from the mood that there will be many speakers in this debate as well. After all, it will concern the situation, the difficulties, and the prospects of the Hungarian economy.

[Bankuti] The National Assembly will debate the same topic—that is, the plan and the budget—on 24 November. Karoly Grosz has said that he wishes to relinquish the post of premier at the next National Assembly. Now, will personnel matters be discussed at this session of the Central Committee or will there be another session held?

[Major] There will probably be another Central Committee session this month. However, this is something that the body will now vote on. Karoly Grosz intends to relinquish the post of premier and devote himself entirely to his party activities. This is no secret; after all, he has said this to the Hungarian and international press. As an elected party office holder, he requires the agreement of the Central Committee to this step, so that he can ask for the agreement of the National Assembly.

Further on Major Remarks

LD0111220988 Budapest MTI in English 2008 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 1 (MTI)—The discussion of the Central Committee is characterized by constructive debate and a resolute search for a way out from the present situation, it was stated by Central Committee Spokesman Laszlo Major, who informed journalists as the discussion of the first point of the agenda continued Tuesday evening.

He said the body first discussed the report of Janos Berecz on the home political front and current party tasks. The critical and open report covered all problems faced by Hungarian society, as well as ways of overcoming them. Janos Berecz went on to mention the most important tasks facing the party in the next few years.

The report did not offer ready-made solutions, but provoked thought and debate on a number of questions. As a result, 30 people contributed to the debate on the first point of the agenda.

Analysing the contributions, Laszlo Major pointed out the members of the body emphatically drew attention to the need of creating a novel type of national consensus. At the same time, they warned the party should chose with care forces to form an alliance, and made it clear that confidence in the party should be regained. Some contributors criticized the economic political errors committed during the past 15 years, while others said that the last three decades have to be viewed as an integral period when the foundations were laid for an open society and the current level of development attained.

Answering questions by the MTI correspondent, Laszlo Major said that the discussion of the one-party or multi-party system reflected the unanimous view that until the next party congress the line adopted at the national party conference has to be followed. Accordingly, socialist pluralism would be accomplished under the one-party system.

In reply to another question, he pointed out that both the report and contributions stressed the importance of exploring the different interests present in society. In their view, the party has to adapt to this demand and even promote the process. The contributions covered the difficult situation of certain groups of society, including young people.

Laszlo Major announced that the second point of the agenda would be discussed on Wednesday, and added that the report on the expected national economic development this year and the main economic policy lines for 1989-90 would attract similar attention.

The spokesman said that the Central Committee session will be widely covered by the media.

Session Debate Topic for 2 Nov

LD0111215188 Budapest MTI in English 2014 GMT 01 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 1 (MTI)—On Tuesday the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party started to discuss the report presented by Janos Berecz, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, on the home political situation and the tasks facing the party.

On Wednesday [2 November] the Central Committee is to continue the discussion and debate the report on the expected development of the national economy in 1988 and the main lines and methods of the 1989-1990 economic policy.

Other Circle Movement Issues Pamphlet in Pecs

LD0111110488 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Summary] The movement called the Other Circle [Mas Koer] issued a pamphlet which has appeared in the streets of Pecs in southern Hungary. Csaba Belenesi comments on the pamphlet:

[Belenesi] "The pamphlet is formulated in sharp words: "We urge: the joining together of forces which take a stand for a democratic, human, new socialist Hungary, for Baranya County, of Pecs; the debating of free peoples and groups' intentions—opinions—within constitutional frameworks; and the working out of a new Hungarian consensus. We have had enough of balancing [egyensulyozas]. We have to step out of the former logic of distribution. There is a need for the radical rearranging of assets and positions. Socialism in itself is not a value. We want a kind of socialism that brings richness to everybody, freedom for every idea and citizen to serve man, and equality in the contest taking place before the nation. We see the struggle. We support those who have the courage to continue and deepen the turnabout that started in the spring, those who have the courage to struggle with the forces which oppose the reforms on the pretext of order.

"The text of the pamphlet mainly expresses an opinion about national causes. This is interesting because, as we reported at the time, the Other Circle is not an association—it does not want to become a party—but, according to the founders' intentions, is an independent, open, left-wing movement, which would like to be the radical representative of local interests."

Ferenc Gyurcsan, a member of the Other Circle, explained what makes the organization left-wing:

"[Gyurcsan] What we said is that in Hungary today left-wingedness means to us the following three things: First, that it thinks in terms of people and nation, it recognizes and accepts the relative autonomy of individuals and their free communities, their interrelation and interdependence. Second, we said that we interpret democracy as the equal opportunity of action and not as the freedom of choice among the methods of protest. Third, we said that our left-wingedness represents the supremacy and universality of social control in the sense that there is no social formation which could withdraw itself from social control, and there is no social suborder which could rise above it. Such elements do exist in our present-day social practice. We question their right of existence, and we think that in our everyday practice it is these elements which have to be made operable."

Politburo Member Comments on Pluralism

LD0211084588 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1500 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest November 1 (TANJUG)—Pluralism of thought has no alternative in Hungary's future society and that depends neither on the leading role of the party nor on the will of the leadership.

That statement would have been considered political heresy in Hungary just a few months ago. It was voiced recently by Hungarian party Politburo member Imre Poszgay.

Pozsgay openly voiced opinions before but this time he seems to have expressed an opinion over which there is no more discord in the MSRP leadership.

Parliament will discuss a draft law on free association in early December. The draft law and the adopted law on economic association make a whole as an expression of the understanding that economic reform in Hungary can only be carried out with political reform.

The law on free gatherings on the basis of political convictions which do not coincide with official stands will be just another confirmation of true conditions.

This autumn alone four movements appeared—leftist movement, Hungarian Democratic Forum, Democratic Youth Alliance (Fides) and New March Front.

The word party was carefully avoided in naming the new movements and in the new law since only the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (MSRP) exists.

Politburo member Rezso Nyers, whose opinion frequently failed to coincide with official stands, said the party, as its name shows, was made up of the former Workers' and Social Democrat Party and that so far its communist character had been over-emphasised.

Nyers, creator of Hungary's first reform in 1968, became a member of the newly created New March Front, but explained that he did so not as a Politburo member but as a renowned economist.

The new movement, as well as all other recently formed movements, accepts the leading role of the MSRP in society.

Nyers tried to provide an example of how a one-party system and political pluralism can be linked.

Imre Pozsgay said that an institutionalised system of socialist pluralism should now be created to break up the "marriage" of the party and state and establish a free dialoge and criticism in society.

The MSRP could now act from behind the lines as the ideological center and political movement, which could draw up a long-term development strategy while everyday life would be in the competence of the state and law.

Alternative movements are now becoming part of the country's life, creating wide space for 6.5 million nonparty members, who could not articulate their stands through the sole official mass organisation, to express their opinions.

That practically means that citizens will now express their opinions more freely but only within the current ideological frameworks.

Everything else, such as a multi-party system, is a thing of the future.

Hungarian party head Karoly Grosz believes that the past showed that Hungary needs a one-party system.

More radical opinion [word indistinct] that a multi-party system will certainly be introduced but they admit that conditions do not exist for this yet.

Grosz Speaks on Overcoming 'Difficulties'

LD0111092388 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Our first report is from Szekesfehervar, where a celebration has been held on the occasion of the jubilee of the Videoton Factory. Here is a roundup by Gabor Bankuti:

[Bankuti] Videoton, which is no longer a single enterprise, but is a parent enterprise with separate subsidiaries, and which will not operate for long in its present form, celebrated its 50th anniversary today. Soon, it will be transformed into a joint stock company, giving life to further subsidiaries and mixed enterprises—at least, that is what Karoly Grosz, party general secretary and premier, was informed when at 1300 he cut the inaugural ribbon in the hall of the new Videoton Thomson television works and launched the automatic assembly line, which for the most part operates with robot technology. Also today, the Szekesfehervar factory's Gloria subsidiary began to put out domestic laser disks.

At the end of the first shift, at 1400 in the sports hall, where at other times basketball matches are held, entertainment was provided with a full table for representatives of the works, long-standing workers, and delegates representing young people. [passage omitted]

Then Karoly Grosz delivered greetings.

[Begin Grosz recording] At present we are living in extremely complex and contradictory economic and political conditions. Many symptoms and phenomena which hamper effective and [word indistinct] work are present in our society. There is impatience. There is illusion. There is loss of hope, lack of prospects, and fear of tomorrow or of the day after tomorrow. However, we also note with pleasure that there are more and more people who are stimulated by the problems and the difficulties, not to become pessimistic, not to feel helpless, but to do greater deeds, to do more persistent, more consistent work. Those who think in this manner, and who live in this manner, work with responsibility, and it is only on them that an encouraging future can be built.

What are the requirements of the future? That is what we are always asked, and we also have to ask ourselves this. I believe that it is possible to answer this very simply: first and foremost, knowledge, disciplined work and self-confidence, a belief that we will transcend our difficulties, that we are able to build a better and happier future.

It is now fashionable in the country to submit demands. Repeatedly they want to make us pay for goods which we never consumed. Threats, and sometimes extortion, are also in fashion at present. I would like to tell you clearly here that the demands awaiting settlement, concerning goods which we have consumed, will be paid by us—or they will be paid by everyone, individually, as well as by those who consumed them. But we do not regard wishes, groundless demands, and extortion and threats in general to be commitments which we shall fulfill.

The MSZMP and the government have a program. There is a program which is worthwhile to accept, and in the interest of our children and our future it is our duty to fulfill it. There is no cause for surprise that this program in the meantime will mean a burden for all of us. That is natural. Never has anything new been born without sacrifices, and never has anything new been born without the committed diligence and work of the people who believed in what they had pledged, in what they had undertaken.

I consider it exemplary that the factory, this large enterprise, also has a program. They know what they want, they know where the direction of development lies. The comrade managing director has asked for 2 years from the government. The government cannot be so modest. The government must ask for at least 4 years from you, from everyone who is able to help so that the development which has slowed will soon belong to the past.

If there is something which constrains us, if there is something which mercilessly makes demands according to its own laws, it is time. Therefore, when we require, or express the need for, understanding of one another, attentiveness of one another, and demands of one another, then all of us must reckon with a factor outside of us—time. [end recording]

[Bankuti] Karoly Grosz then presented the Council of Ministers' jubilee certificate to the Videoton collective.

Trade Union-Government 'Discrepancy' Continues

LD3110235288 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] According to the Presidium of SZOT [National Council of Trade Union] there continues to be a big discrepancy between the concepts of the administration and the demands of the trade unions in those issues in next year's national economy plan that directly affects the workers.

The SZOT's leading body cannot accept the planned reduction of real wages and the expected increase of the prices level, the latter's composition, in particular. According to the trade unions' stance, under the economic and social political circumstances, such price increases can still not be accepted. The SZOT Presidium considers it necessary that the central price increase of basic consumer goods should be fully offset. According to one proposal, everyone should get a determined amount, but the offsetting may also be achieved by altering the tax system, by raising employees' allowances, for example.

The SZOT's leading body demands full compensation for those on pensions below the subsistence level. There is also a need for central wage increases next year amounting to 2 percent of the annual wage, at the national economy level. According to the trade unions, this is necessary because of the accumulated wage tensions and the justified wage demands. The SZOT Presidium maintains there is a difference of 20-25 billion forints between its wage and welfare policy requirements and the concepts of the administration.

The National Council of Trade Unions will convene Friday.

Hungary, Romania Differ From USSR in UN Vote

WA0111192588 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] TASS/AFP—The UN General Assembly rejected a joint proposal by Arab countries to bar Israel from the most important bodies of the United Nations. Of the Arab countries, only Egypt did not support the initiative. Of the socialist countries, the Soviet Union voted in favor of barring Israel, while Hungary and Romania voted against doing so. (Last year Hungary abstained from a similar vote.) Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the GDR did not participate in the voting.

Grosz Cables Romanian Leaders From Plane

AU3110130788 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Oct 88 p 5

[Telegram from Karoly Grosz, MSZMP general secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, while flying over Romania on his way home from a visit to Iran]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and President of the SR of Romania,

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, Prime Minister of the Government of the SR of Romania,

Flying over the territory of the SR of Romania on my way home from the Islamic Republic of Iran, please accept my greetings and best wishes, addressed to you personally and to the friendly Romanian people.

Karoly Grosz, MSZMP general secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

Army Official Discusses Mission in PRC

LD2710033188 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Interview with Colonel Gyorgy Keleti, head of the Defense Ministry's press department, by unidentified correspondent; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] This is the first time in 30 years that a high-ranking military delegation has visited Beijing. The delegation is headed by Lieutenant-General Jozsef Pacsek, deputy defense minister. I am asking Colonel Gyorgy Keleti, head of the press department of the Defense Ministry, why such a high-ranking Hungarian military delegation traveled to China at this time.

[Keleti] I think that in the not-too-distant past high-level political relations between the two countries have made possible and necessary the exchange of military delegations, and that the two armies, too, should renew their links.

[Correspondent] Are military contacts generally the last ones in the course of settling relations between two countries?

[Keleti] I think not, but they are not the first ones either. Speaking of contacts, I would say that the arts ensemble of the Hungarian People's Army already visited China; it was the precursor of the official military relations. It was today that the Chinese military delegation, headed by chief of the Chinese Army's Main Political Department, left Hungary.

[Correspondent] The Hungarian delegation is headed by the chief of staff. Is that significant?

[Keleti] It is, obviously, because in every army the post of the chief of staff is singled out as a high position, responsible primarily for military training. This means that during his visit, obviously, such themes will be on the agenda.

[Correspondent] Is the signing of any agreement, treaty, or cooperation contract expected?

[Keleti] There will be negotiations, obviously, about the development of further cooperation and we hope that in this regard some kind of document will be signed in the

near future. At the same time we also know that Comrade Pacsek's program—visiting military corps and higher military higher education institutes—indicates that the Chinese comrades want to show a great many things and to really renew relations.

[Correspondent] Does the fact that a Chinese military delegation's visit to Hungary preceded ours to Beijing demonstrate that the Chinese party takes more initiative in military contacts?

[Keleti] I think it would be difficult to decide this way. It is in the rational interest of both sides to develop the bilateral military link, which may constitute a very important part of state-to-state relations, in a way that serves the good of both countries and armies.

Grosz Meets FRG Research, Technology Minister

LD0211045288 Budapest MTI in English
1946 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 1 (MTI)—Heinz Riesenhuber, West German minister of research and technology, paid a visit to Hungary from October 29 to November 1 on the invitation of Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the Hungarian State Office for Technical Development. Heinz Riesenhuber met Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Istvan Lang, general secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Miklos Vida, vice-president of the National Assembly, and a group of delegates.

Heinz Riesenhuber and Pal Tetenyi gave a favourable assessement of bilateral scientific and technical relations, and discussed opportunities for further development. They attached particular importance to cooperation in joint research schemes and the improvement of research ties between Hungarian and West German enterprises.

On Tuesday the federal minister left Budapest.

Grosz Receives Austrian Ambassador Schmid

LD0111014788 Budapest MTI in English
1458 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Franz Schmid, ambassador of the Republic of Austria to Hungary, at the request of the Austrian diplomat.

PCE Delegation Talks With MSZMP Officials

LD2910214888 Budapest MTI in English
1351 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 28 (MTI)—Francisco Palero Gomez, member of the Political Committee of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] and secretary of the Central Committee responsible for foreign affairs, visited Hungary from October 25 to 28, at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. The Spanish politician met Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Mr Gomez held talks with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, and Imre Kovacs, head of the Economic Policy Department of the CC, all members of the Central Committee, and Attila Gecse, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee.

The sides reviewed current international issues, and issues of the international communist and workers' movement. They exchanged views on the state of the two countries and two parties, the most important tasks facing the HSWP and the Spanish Communist Party, and opportunities to further develop inter-party relations.

Medgyessy Comments on Trade With India

LD3010014688 Budapest MTI in English
1810 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] New Delhi, October 29 (MTI)—Deputy Prime Minister Peter Medgyessy, who is paying a visit to India, gave an interview to an MTI correspondent. He said:

It is an important conclusion of my visit to India that the future of bilateral relations lies in industrial cooperation, exchange of commodities between companies, specialization, and cooperation in marketing and research. This year India is Hungary's second largest trade partner among the developing countries.

As to the concrete results, a 75-million-dollar Hungarian export deal is to be signed in the coming days. In exchange, Hungary will for three years receive quality iron ore granulate that may play a major role in modernizing the country's metallurgical industry.

The vehicle industry is an important field of bilateral cooperation. The Kirloskar firm is to conclude an agreement with Raba on the supply of rear axles. Hungary is to supply grain mills in exchange for the popular Maruti cars. Indian mopeds of 50 ccm capacity are expected to appear in the Hungarian-Indian market this year.

Electronics is a priority field of Hungarian-Indian cooperation. Some months ago, the two parties signed a 50 million-dollar blanket agreement.

Hungary has traditionally strong positions in the Indian energy sector. India spends an annual 2,000 million dollars on expanding its energy basis. Hungarian firms have contributed to the construction of three blocks in the thermal power plant of Nejveli, South India. In the wake of our visit, another export deal is to be signed on the delivery [words indistinct] million dollars worth of Hungarian energy generating equipment in 1990-92.

Financial experts are to work out the terms of a 200 million-dollar loan for expanding the Nejveli plant and financing other industrial projects.

Ideas of cooperation in agriculture and food processing have also been raised during the current visit.

We discussed the idea that the Oberoi hotel chain, which is particularly popular in India, would invest capital in the construction of a hotel in Hunzr.

Spokesman on DPRK Criticism of ROK Ties

LD0211111588 Budapest MTI in English
1005 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 2 (MTI)—On Wednesday, the spokesman for the Hungarian Foreign Ministry discussed Hungarian-North Korean relations, and the acceptance by Hungary of Article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of the U.N. Committee of Human Rights and the facultative protocol. The spokesman recalled that on September 19 the Government of the DPRK had addressed a reprimanding letter of accusations to the Hungarian Government, demanding that the latter should not establish relations with the Republic of Korea. In his return letter of diplomacy, Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy outlined the response of the Hungarian Government, and stressed that the decision on the establishment of permanent representations in Budapest and Seoul was not aimed against the DPRK. The ambassador refused to accept the note.

The permanent representation of the Republic of Korea started its operation in Budapest on October 25. In reply, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK made a statement of unacceptable content and tone, criticizing the establishment of relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Korea.

As to the second issue, the spokesman for the Hungarian foreign minister said that the Committee of Human Rights operates under Article 41 as a fact-finding body and, with the consent of the states concerned, as a reconciliatory organ. This statement has so far been made by 21 states including one socialist country.

MTI, South Korea's YONHAP Sign Agreement

LD2810164388 Budapest MTI in English
1135 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 28 (MTI)—Mr Kim Chong-kiu, president of the South Korean news agency YONHAP, and Mr Hjon Sho-van, YONHAP's editor-in-chief, visited Budapest from October 26 to 28. [spelling of names as received]

Mr Sandor Burjan, managing director of the Hungarian news agency MTI, signed an agreement with Mr Kim on the exchange of news and pictures between the two agencies.

The two leaders of YONHAP also met State Minister Imre Pozsgay.

Diplomatic Ties Established With Gabon

LD2610211588 Budapest MTI in English
1823 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] New York, October 26 (MTI)—Hungary and the Republic of Gabon have established diplomatic relations on the level of ambassadors. The document was signed in New York by Hungary's permanent UN representative Ambassador Ferenc Esztergalyos and Ambassador Denis Dangue Rewaka, the permanent representative of the Republic of Gabon.

Paraguayan Communist Official Visits

LD2810215288 Budapest MTI in English
1354 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 28 (MTI)—Hugo Campos, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Paraguay, visited Hungary recently. Mr Campos met Janos Berecz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, who briefed him on the national conference of the HSWP and the essential points of the Hungarian reform process. He especially discussed the efforts aimed at diversifying the reform. Mr Campos also held talks with Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee, on current issues of relations between the two parties, and the state of the international Communist movement.

At the meetings, the Hungarian side assured the progressive forces of Paraguay they had its solidarity in their fight against the dictatorship.

More Reaction to Lenin Shipyard Closure Decision

Walesa Wants Protests

LD0111211788 Hamburg DPA in German 2034 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Excerpt] Warsaw (DPA)—Lech Walesa, chairman of the banned trade union Solidarity, intends to organize protests throughout Poland against the announced closure of the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk. He said this evening in a telephone call to the GERMAN PRESS AGENCY (DPA) that the whole country must help the shipyard now "with a strong campaign." He wants to discuss future action with Solidarity representatives in the various trade branches and regions of the country.

Walesa said that nothing will be rushed. A far-reaching Solidarity campaign has to make the government authorities see their mistakes and make "the prime minister get things the right way round" [von seinem Kopfstand wider auf die Fuesse kommt]. Walesa does not rule out the possibility of spontaneous protests at the shipyard tomorrow. He said that he intends to go there in the early morning for the first shift. However, now the most important thing for him is the reaction in the whole country. [passage omitted]

Walesa, Rakowski Interviewed

LD0111192588 London BBC Television Network in English 2230 GMT 31 Oct 88

[From the BBC 2 "Newsnight" program; presented by Donald MacCormick; remarks by Lech Walesa in Polish with superimposed English translation]

[Text] [MacCormick] Two days before the first official visit by a British prime minister to Poland, the communist government in Warsaw has announced a controversial move apparently aimed at streamlining the Polish economy. The heavily subsidized Lenin shipyard at Gdansk is to close with the loss of 11,000 jobs on the first of December. Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, has denounced the decision to shut the yard where the banned union was born, but the prime minister, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, says it's for purely economic reasons. Our foreign affairs editor, John Simpson, now reports on this latest twist in the political and economic crisis in Poland.

[Simpson] The Lenin shipyard has in its time been most things to most men: a work place for heroes of socialist labor on the one hand; a brutal exploiter of their time and energy on the other. And of course the place where, for a few months in 1980 and 1981, the future of Poland seemed to be emerging in the interminable but exciting discussions. Today, the thought that Solidarity's birthplace might be shut down for good was rejected by the father of Solidarity with anger.

[Begin recording] [Walesa] This is a political provocation against me and Solidarity. We're going to look for ways of carrying on the struggle by economic means and perhaps even strikes to fight for the existence of the cradle of Solidarity. This decision is political, arbitrary, and unjustified.

[Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Solidarity spokesman, identified by screen caption] At present Polish situation there is no way of telling which plant is run on the deficit and which plant brings some profit because of the extremely artificial system of prices. Everything is a matter of bookkeeping. In case of Lenin shipyard it would be enough just to change the conversion from Polish zlotys into rubles, or vice versa, which is absolutely artificially done, to create either profit or loss. [end recording]

[Simpson] The shipyard was one of the biggest employers in Poland, a byword for ugliness, bad working conditions, and resentment among the workers, which reached a new peak in 1980. Unnoticed by almost everyone, Lech Walesa climbed over the shipyard wall because the gates were sealed off, a slightly economic figure who'd been a long-term agitator and crusader for better conditions. In a fit of enthusiasm, his fellow workers elected him leader of the strike and under his guidance it soon stopped being a dispute about health care and wage levels and turned political. The demand was nothing less than a free Poland. And it began with an act of homage to the 70 or so shipyard workers who had been shot down by the police in a strike in 1970.

But until this summer Solidarity seemed to have been effectively crushed by martial law. Then came the new wave of strikes and once again, the Lenin shipyard was involved. But few of the new leaders were Solidarity men; they were younger figures, who like Walesa himself had sprung from nowhere. The decision to close the yard will strike a blow at another generation of union militancy.

[Begin recording] [Onyszkiewicz] If it would be presented in sort of a package of, say, 20 plants which should be closed down because of the, well, the deficit, being run on a deficit, it would look more plausible. But it is just this plant. No other plant was singled out for this purpose. And by far, you cannot say that this plant is ran, is the best example, is, should go the first. [End recording]

[Simpson] Today was an unofficial public holiday in Poland. Streets were empty and so were the government buildings,. In the prime minister's office, almost the only person at work was the prime minister himself.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski is a contradictory figure. He's impressive and tough-minded and seems to relish taking confrontational decisions like closing the Lenin shipyard, and yet, at the same time, he's strangely nervous. But he likes parallels with this week's visitor from Britain.

[Begin Recording] [Rakowski] Mrs Thatcher [words indistinct] a lot of trouble when she started to close the factories or the coal mines, so I expect some difficulties, but it seems to me that there is no other way. If someone will really make the Polish economy more healthy, then he has to start with, you know, very strong steps. Because we like discussions in Poland, we discuss, discuss this and other problems many, many months and what's happened? Nothing. So even if there is will, this decision played some trouble, it's not my biggest problem. My biggest problem is to improve the economy; to make the economy more healthy based on very realistic, you know, objective rights.

[Simpson] But isn't it also your purpose in closing the Lenin shipyard to try to smash Solidarity in its heartland?

[Rakowski] It's nothing to do with the Solidarity. I underline the discussion about the future of Lenin shipyard is going on in Poland started from May this year. So, many months different people, from different kind of people, have discussed this issue. So one we have to stop this discussion and to make some concrete steps.

[Simpson] Is it going to cause you any embarrassment when Mrs Thatcher goes to see Lech Walesa in Gdansk?

[Rakowski] No. Why?

[Simpson] Well, it's going to be a lot of attention paid to it. He's going to presumably complain about the closure of the shipyard.

[Rakowski] My, yeah, but [laughs] you know, in this country I am a prime minister [laughs] and I have taken a decision about the shipyard. [end recording]

[Video shows people in Poland visiting graves]

[Simpson] Tonight, all over Poland, People have been paying their annual pilgrimage to their family graves. Just days ago things here seemed relatively harmonious. Now the scheduled meeting between the government and Solidarity is off and the Lenin shipyard is closing. Confronation is in the air again.

Urban Interviewed

LD0111213088 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Interview with Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban by unidentified correspondent in the studio; date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] When we reported the government press communique announcing the liquidation of the Gdansk shipyard on the news yesterday, commentaries began to appear almost immediately. This is why we invited Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban to the studio. Will you allow me to quote something?

[Urban] Well, what is it then?

[Correspondent] Well, what about Father Jankowski for Voice of America, for instance. He said: I am very surprised, as is the whole of society. The decision should have been made after consultation; it should have been made in May and not during the winter.

[Urban] Whenever the decision was made, whatever enterprise was affected, some people were bound to say not now and not this enterprise. Besides, to be accurate, this decision was discussed long ago in the shipyard. Quite simply, a plan to liquidate the enterprise was presented at that time. A counter plan was produced in the shipyard which envisaged more moderate ways of resolving the shipyard's economic problems. So, this is not a decision out of the blue or a surprise to anyone.

[Correspondent] In turn, the BERLINER MORGENPOST writes: Since the shipyard is the first to come under the knife, this means the government has declared war on the opposition.

[Urban] Well, My God [no, moj Boze], this is distorting things to the point of complete absurdity. The matter on which we probably share some directional understanding with the opposition [porosumienie kierunkowe z opozycja] is the fact that we must carry out radical, decided reforms. The opposition constantly maintained, not without certain justification, that there were too many plans and too few actions. When specific action is taken, it is still wrong and is damaging to reform. Well, this is absurd.

[Correspondent] Well quite, if you will allow me to say so. Then again, the FRANKFURTER ALLEGEMEINE ZEITUNG says: The liquidation of the shipyard dashes hopes for social accord which is so indispensible for reform.

[Urban] Mr Editor, social accord on the question of reform must above all mean that we agree on certain radical moves. This is after all the first of a series of moves that will take place. Indeed, when I was to announce the news of the liquidation of the Gdansk shipyard, I tried to persuade Minister Wilczek to immediately link this to further decisions of this sort which were being planned concerning the liquidation of interprises and far-reaching changes. Well, as it turned out, these other decisions were not ready in the economic and social sense. They will be announced later. We felt that there was no point in waiting; that it was appropriate to announce, the decisions which were mature; and this decision is exceptionally mature in the economic sense.

[Correspondent] In that case...

[Urban interrupting] I don't remember what the point of this matter was.

[Correspondent] the point was that the ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG thinks that this decision dashes hopes for social agreement.

[Urban] Well, I think the opposite; that the basis for social accord above all must be just such decisive reforms, on which point there is a considerable convergence of opinion between the sides—that is between the authorities and the various shades of opposition.

[Correspondent] Now for a completely different subject. Radio Free Europe has informed us, that in an interview for AP, Bogdan Lis said that he does not exclude the possibility of strike action.

[Urban] We fully realize that certain moves which may be painful to some social groups, or which strike at old habits or at the interests of certain sectors, may lead to protests, result in dissatisfaction, or even cause strikes, but generally speaking, everything is changing in Poland. The attitude of the authorities to strikes, even the phenomenon of illegal strikes, is also changing. There was a time, perhaps even still this year, when we treated strikes as if they, well, as if they were an earthquake, or as if they heralded one. We must slowly get used to this fact, that, just when rapid and far-reaching changes are taking place, strikes will become part of, of course an unwelcome and harmful part, but a part of Polish normal, well not entirely normal, normality. So, it is possible that there will be some strikes in Gdansk. We are approaching this with total calm. Strikes against reform are part of, I won't say a necessary part of but part of the possible elements of the real process of deep economic reforms in Poland. This cannot take place mildly and without conflict.

[Correspondent] Not even 24 hours have passed since the press communique in yesterday's news. In fact, the 24 hours are still passing, and yet there have been an exceedingly large number of commentaries. I could go on quoting examples for a long time. Therefore, at this time, please allow one last one. Professor Bronislaw Geremek, straight from Radio Free Europe said: In closing the Lenin Shipyard, the Polish authorities will destroy a national symbol.

[Urban] Well, yes, it has been called political provocation; now I hear that it is destroying a national symbol. There are many such symbols in Poland and I fear that the liquidation of every large enterprise will be seen in this light. Well, Pafaway [rolling stock works in Wroclaw] is a symbol of the reconstruction of the western territories. In the end Mr Geremek is not the only one who can lay claim to the shipyard as a symbol, but I can for instance imagine Soviet complaints because the Lenin Shipyard is involved. Well if we make this sort of... [Urban changes thought] we hesitate because this is a national symbol, because someone is dissatisfied here, because there are other considerations there, then, quite simply, we won't do anything. The Rakowski government has decided to break this vicious circles of announcement and consultations, and has decided to present faits accompli. I think there will be many of them and that this will not be the most shocking.

[Announcer] Thank you for commenting on the commentaries and visiting the news studio.

[Urban] You're welcome, I am at your service.

Baltic Press Highlights

LD0211144688 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Unidentified correspondent's report—recorded]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, decisions concerning the liquidation of the Gdansk shipyard and reductions in mining administration continue to be discussed intensely.

[Correspondent] The decision concerning the liquidation of the Gdansk Lenin shipyard is the subject of considerations and commentaries appearing in today's press in Gdansk. The DZIENNIK BALTYCKI cites the words of Minister Wilczek, which are already known to everybody, that the best enterprises ought to be supported and, frankly, the weakest finished off. It is difficult to deny the correctness of this program and the decision made in line with its spirit, states the text's author, Adam Grzybowski. However, he adds, it is also not possible to speak lightheartedly of the shipyard's liquidation. It has become rooted in the economic and social landscape and the history of Gdansk, and the mobile arms of the cranes and the ships sliding from the slipways have become a synonym of maritime Poland. It is not the time, however, for sentiment when we are fighting for our existence, in accordance with harsh economic laws. Let this, then, be the beginning of the consistent initiation of reform and economic restructuring.

THE GLOS WYBRZEZA highlights the loss of a chance to save the shipyard. We read, unfortunately, that the shipyard managers, in their time, ran out of the desire to implement or, quite simply, the possibility of deciding on drastic steps, for example, the (?purging) of a monstrously expanded administration—steps that would have enabled them to be rid of the role of a billion sum debtor in the state budget. Thus, iron economic laws, the respect for which we have, after all, been demanding for years, have operated. This does not mean that we can forget about the human dimension of the decision. Many excellent professionals worked in the shipyard for tens of years and are tied emotionally to the firm. Everything should be done so the word reform is not associated with the worst moment of their lives but becomes a chance to give life a new, higher value.

Jaruzelski Interviewed on Current Issues

LD0111235988 Warsaw PAP in English 2233 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 1—The following are excerpts from an interview granted by Wojciech Jaruzelski to the British paper THE GUARDIAN and published on Oct. 31.

Question: What are the options open to you, as you consider political reforms, and seek to acheive the credibility which has, at least partially, eluded you so far? How far are you willing to advance political pluralism in Poland?

Answer: The limits are set by the objective interests of the sovreign, socialist Polish state within its safe frontiers. We are not fixing any limits based on arbitrary premises. We are in favor of a broad, perspective understanding of the "limits" to change, which confront us. However I want to emphasise that we wil not permit, under any circumsances, any encroachment on the limit of security of the state and nation.

Q.: Can you explain what prompted you to reverse your long-holded position, and initiate a dialogue with Mr Walesa? Do you now acept a role for an independent trade union in Poland, and are there any circumstances under which you would be prepared to reinstate Solidarity legally?

A.: ...The "socio-political map" of contemporary Poland is far more complicated than the one which is frequently described in Western media. We are striving a new coalition model of government—together with the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party—each of them being a genuine political force [sentence as received]. We are heading for a further expansion of the coalition to include the opposition forces.

As regards the former "Solidarity" I know nothing of the change in the position taken by the Polish authorities in this respect. We recognized the movement as one of the important manifestations of the justified dissatisfaction of the working class. We wanted to cooperate loyally with it. We have frequently emphasised that fundamental provisions of the Solidarity movement are close to us. However, we consistently rejected, and we continue to reject, everything which was implanted into the movement in order to use it as a "Trojan horse" by professional anti-communists. We are patiently looking for ways and means to overcome the present deadlock in Poland's life.

We in Poland also have no ground to trust those activists of the former Solidarity who boast of their independence, and yet take 3 mln dollars from the US federal budget each year.

The problem in Poland is not so much about reinstatement of Solidarity, but about fundamental guarantees of the partner's trustworthiness. And it is the round table that offers the opportunity to reach agreement, and to find an optimum model of trade unions in Poland.

Q.: What radical measures need to be taken now, if Poland is to experience the rise in its standard of living which the population craves?

A.: ...I believe that we are on the right path. British readers must be aware that restructuring industry, introduction of new criteria of profitability, yield and effectiveness, struggle against inflation—are not goals that can be reached without social costs. In our system costs can be lower than in the capitalist system. But this does not mean they can be totally avoided...

Q.: Mrs Thatcher's visit to Poland is intended to mark both her interest in forging closer relations with your country, and also to demonstrate Britain's recognition that the countries of Eastern Europe have to play their own, independent role in building closer links across the East-West divide. What are your expectations of Mrs Thatcher's visit?

A.: I am glad that these intentions guide your prime minster's visit. They coincide with ours. In Poland we attach great importance to this first-ever visit by a British prime minster. I appreciate Mrs Thatcher's qualities as an outstanding politician who has accumulated experience in developing the British economy and in consolidated British prestige.

We expect that during Prime Minster Thatcher's visit, the proverbial British art of diplomacy will find a way of blending the political and economic subsance with Polish realities. We would be happy if London turned out to be capable of thinking about Europe in a proper, realistic perspective.

Q: Mr Gorbachev has often spoken of forging a house of Europe. How do you envisage closer ties in Europe, and given Poland's geography and historical ties, what role would you want to map out for your country?

A.: ...The common European home is a concept of historic dimension which must be developed jointly. I fully agree that Poland can and should become an important bridge because of her age-old links with Western culture and civlization.

Jaruzelski Comments on Reform, Ties With USSR

LD0211133588 London ITV Television Network in English 1904 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Interview with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee by diplomatic correspondent Nick Gowing, in Warsaw; Jaruzelski remarks in

Polish with superimposed English translation; time not given; monitored in progress in the framework of the Channel 4 news program- - recorded]

[Text] [Jaruzelski]...issue of Poland's vision, image in the, in Britain. I feel that the image is that of a distorted mirror.

[Gowing] How do you explain the enormous contradition in your country's view of Mrs Thatcher? On the one hand, I see that she's admired here and held in very high esteem with a degree of awe. On the other, she's widely criticized for her tough stands against the trade unions.

[Jaruzelski] I think that, that a contradition exists not only in Poland. I am aware that in Britain and in other countries, too, there is not as total (?an ambiguity) in assessing Mrs Margaret Thatcher's policies. I understand that in the final occurrence, what is important is success, and I must say that Mrs Thatcher has registered such a success. Of course, every success costs something, and those who assess success, not taking into account the often painful and long and difficult road it has taken to reach it, those commit a very definite mistake. I appreciate that in Britain, the success in Britain, has been implemented by the hard-handed implementation of total economic efficiency. We are full of admiration for Mrs Thatcher for that reason that she has pursued such a consistent and indeed, I would say, aggressive economic policy, which has brought such results as it has brought. And I will very much like to ask for her counsel on how such a policy could be realized to attain such results as she has attained.

[Gowing] You recently said in parliament: Truth, yes. Partnership, yes. Criticism, yes. Compromise, yes. But no to the undermining of constitutional order. You and your government now lay great store by democratization. The new prime minister talks of his primary task being to win the trust of a significant part of society. Why then, are you so apprehensive about political pluralization at this stage—particularly, the relegalization of Solidarity?

[Jaruzelski] I would like to stress one thing, that the move toward democratization, to strengthening human rights, is a certain universal rule of contemporary civilization, and we, in full, realize, accept those values. And we also understand it as from the point of view of our own interests. We are not masochists. We appreciate that insufficient democracy can lead to conflicts. I once said it's better, it's better to have 10 small conflicts daily than one huge conflict every 10 years, one earthquake every 10 years. We have all gone through such a period. So the universalism of certain principles, and our internal experiences, confirm the necessity of expanding pluralism, democracy and national accords. This intention has been ours for many years. Today, what we are doing is to reiterate the same suggestions, the same offers which we presented long ago, the round table, the offer of accords. And that's the road upon which we intend to travel.

[Gowing] I do sense, at the moment, among many people outside the government, gloom; that prospects for the round table have receded substantially. There's a belief in opposition and, indeed, Solidarity circles that you and your government have begun to have second thoughts about the genie that you let out of the bottle at the end of August.

[Jaruzelski] I don't feel that such a situation has arisen at all. Above all, I feel that we continue to stand consistently on the stand, on the ground that a round table is imperative (?for us) for Poland. The thing I'm really aiming at is that we should sit down at that round table with a completely lucid situation. We have not, we have not changed our positions and we are ready at any moment to sit down at the round table on the basis of those principles. But we are very sensitive, bearing in mind our historical experience, to all kinds of extremism. I also realize and appreciate that the Britons also do not like extremists. And we fully appreciate that you talk about the opposition being "her majesty's loyal opposition." So it is an oppostiion which operates on the basis of the constitutional order. Our Polish ship is sailing much too slowly. In fact, it's got all kinds of gaps in its hull, and we've got to sort of brush things up, make it, improve it. But, but if there are those who say that the boat is going to sink and, indeed, who want to sink it, he is no partner for us. And what we want to do is to travel on that boat with those who, perhaps, may differ from us very widely, but who want to save that boat from sinking and not to sink it. And that is what the whole situation boils down to. But I am still of good thought, I am still an optimist that common sense will win the day; that Polish patriotism will win the day, and that we shall all sit down at the round table.

[Gowing] There is much speculation about Poland's room to maneuver politically. The visit by Mr Gorbachev to Poland in July seemed to confirm a visibly positive relationship and an understanding between you and the Soviet leader. How closely is Polish policy tied to Soviet policy?

[Jaruzelski] The Soviet Union is interested in Poland being a strong state; that Poland should have permanent frontiers; and that is a fundamental issue as far as we are concerned. On the other hand, Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroyka supplies us, with a fresh impulse to consolidating these binational relations because there is similarity of the reformative processes which are taking place in Poland and the Soviet Union. I feel the very greatest respect and sympathy for him. Especially, I highly appraise the fact that he understands Poland's problems and that he is a friend of Poland.

[Gowing] In that sense, then, is Poland a political and economic testbed for Soviet perestroyka?

[Jaruzelski] One wouldn't call it, perhaps, a testbed, although that statement is perhaps nearer to me as a military man because a testbed, is something to do with

military fire. I would call it, perhaps, more an experimental ground, an experimental garden where fresh brushes, shrubs, and flowers are growing. And in this case, I would say that Poland is an experimental field for all that is happening in the Soviet Union.

Rakowski Meets TU Leader on Upcoming Assembly
LD2410222888 Warsaw PAP in English 2144 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw Oct. 24—Prime Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski Met chairman of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) Alfred Miodowicz today.

Both sides discussed preparations for the 3rd OPZZ assembly and the current political, social and economic situation.

Economic Council Proposes Joint Stock Companies
LD2410232988 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] The Economic Consultative Council (KRG) will be advising a government team. Premier Rakowski has promised that he will find the KRG necessary. This body of economists, known for its independent views and formed by Prof Czeslaw Bobrowski, has not always been listened to. Today, the council prepared proposals for the National Economic Consolidation Plan.

[Unidentified KRG member] This is a collection of various old proposals that up to now were not particularly convincing for the government. They deal with how to restore economic equilibrium and how to slow down inflation. The point here is a savings policy, a price policy, an income policy, radical cuts in investments, a really impressive energy savings program, open hard currency procurement auctions, and so on. This is one sphere.

The second sphere is something new in our proposals; namely, we think that forces interested in profit are necessary in enterprises. Meanwhile, both management and self-management—and also of course the trade unions—are interested above all in the growth of current incomes. That is why we propose gradually transforming state enterprises into joint stock companies [spolki akcyjne] and selling these shares to various units—both legal persons and physical individuals—that would be interested precisely in profit so as to widely exploit the institution of leasing [phrase as heard] in state enterprises. Without this reform, without forces interested in profit within the enterprise, the market mechanism will not work.

[Correspondent] So as to look after social interests, the KRG proposes the appointment of a state property board [zarzad majatku panstwowego] that would control the sale of shares. Among the other postulates is the parcelling out or leasing out of loss-making state farms.

[Announcer] The KRG has also recognized that before introducing the idea proposed to the government—transforming state enterprises into joint stock companies—a wide-ranging analysis of this problem is still necessary. Among the KRG postulates there is also a limitation of military expenditures. Let us recall that Florian Siwicki, in an interview for TRYBUNA LUDU on 12 October, described them as being seven percent of the state budget. By decreasing budget expenditures, said the minister, we also corrected the import of armaments and we limited orders in the domestic defense industry enterprises, which will allow for the increase of market production.

Sejm Deputy Urges Bold Action on Economy
PM2810130188 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 17 Oct 88 pp 1-2

[Address by Sejm Deputy Zdzislaw Balicki at 14 October Sejm session]

[Text] Citizen Speaker!

Members of the House!

Having heard the chairman of the Council of Ministers' program of operations, one could have cried out, in Shakespeare's words: "Well roared, lion!" Not only because the situation in which the new premier has embarked on his task is very tangled in a truly Shakespearian fashion, but also because I am in favor of his philosophy of government and his proposed way of thinking about the realities of our life.

He clearly wishes to give priority to inventive rather than routine government operations and to open the door wider to bold enterprise and initiative. We need this style of government in Poland if we really are to reform things thoroughly. As I understand, Premier Rakowski is determined to fight all obstacles without attempting to create the illusory conviction that it is possible to extricate Poland from its difficulties using magic formulas alone, without increased effort, without conflict, and without clashes between various incompatible factors.

If we are to accept his attitude as the correct one, it is vital that it receive firm support from the Sejm and all the major political forces in the country. The new premier cannot, of course, expect us to offer him uncritical loyalty, but he can and should expect loyal criticism. We can confidently expect that, thanks to his previous experience in holding various public offices, he has become sufficiently accustomed to bearing political hardships and difficulties.

Even here in the Sejm corridors we have already heard a variety of hopeful forecasts concerning the methods of work to be adopted by the new government. Some think that nothing can be achieved without the application of a firm grip on everything. Others are inclined to believe, just as Adam Smith did back in the 19th century, that the best government is one which governs the least and applies the classic interpretation of freedom as absence of intervention.

In my view the most important thing is the premier's declaration of his intention to develop political and economic democracy and decentralization and his will to overcome the crisis through the use of democratic methods. However, from today's perspective we can see that this is a highly complex task because democracy usually works in the kind of society where joint interests of political forces prevail over the divergences, contradictions, and conflicts and where people have learned to allay their grievances in the interest of higher values. Unfortunately, here in Poland we have not reached that stage yet, even though we do not lack prerequisites, contributing factors, and hopeful expectations. But these are all dashed by the attempts to eliminate the socialist content from various democratic bodies and institutions. Our progress to that stage is hampered by those who put forward programs that formulate their demands rather than programs that list the tasks that need to be carried out. Demonstrations still outnumber attempts at dialogue, especially in workplaces whose principal task is to produce goods and earn money.

Given this situation, we now await the opening of the roundtable talks and their eventual outcome with apprehension—but also with hope. It could become the starting point for a transition from mutual aggressive criticism to critical collaboration carried out in Poland's best interests, to our rallying round those concerns which should unite us and bring us peace instead of trying to outdo one another over concerns which are illusory or politically dangerous for Poland.

From this viewpoint we should all particularly welcome the premier's new approach to forming his government, his consultations with all the partners of the present political coalition, and especially his bold decision to cross the Rubicon of the coalition itself. It would be difficult to accuse the premier of offering [opposition members] a merely decorative function in the government—after all, the office of deputy premier and two ministerial portfolios were at stake. It was an offer with all the hallmarks of a historic compromise. It is a pity that it has not been taken up so far, although it would seem that the time for its fruition and harvest has already come upon us. At the present moment we are left with a somewhat delicate situation which both sides would do well not only to recognize but also to handle with appropriate respect.

Members of the House!

As regards our discussion of democracy, I am concerned about the fact that we still remain, as someone has put it, under the spell of the garrulous, verbose strain of democracy—without appropriate executive structure, without discipline or duties, without the requirement of loyalty toward decisions adopted in the course of democratic debate. Just as discipline alone cannot be a substitute for democracy, so democracy cannot be a substitute for discipline. I hope that the new government is well aware that a climate of excessive tolerance and a soft approach has developed in our country: tolerance and a soft approach on the part of our executive bodies toward various institutions and public services which have been lowering the standard of their service with impunity.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers listed six main tasks to which the government wishes to give priority. These are: development of agriculture and agricultural and food processing industry, housing construction, protection of the environment, production of basic consumer goods, development of exports, and energy saving. I fully agree with this hierarchy of tasks, although I could add to the list several more areas of concern which I think are of particular consequence to Poland's future. But I will deliberately abstain from putting forward yet more stipulations: We may be short of many other things, but we are definitely not short of demands. The government is burdened with a gigantic mortgage. It is faced with the urgent task of stemming the inflation-induced pressure for price and wage increases which involves the risk of deregulating the market in the process. Clearly, this is no time to make new demands.

We also know that the government is working on a revision of our socioeconomic policy and an improvement of the whole economic system so that they can serve more effectively to protect the population's living standards, overcome inflation, and regain market equilibrium. I find the premier's expose lacking in a broader clarification of that fundamental question and I trust that the Sejm can expect such a clarification from the government in the not too distant future.

The problem is that there is no clear-cut situation as regards blueprints for our economic system. In many areas involving the question of the economic reform—and this includes the critical issue of prices—there are no unanimous or definitely settled theoretical opinions nor clear-cut implementation solutions. Nor is it possible for such opinions and solutions to emerge. Today, after much bitter experience, we already know how difficult it is to recognize and define the essence of our socioeconomic reality—and how infinitely more difficult it is to propose some effective solutions in all their highly complex correlation. This places every Polish Government in an extremely difficult situation when it comes to the crossroads of decisionmaking. We know very well by now how to rebel, but unfortunately we have not yet learned too well how to work effectively.

Perhaps I am wrong, but I am under the impression that in all the work done to date on the economic reform there has not been enough contribution from our practical specialists: engineers, economists, sociologists, and self-management experts. Perhaps this has had an adverse effect on certain solutions. I took the liberty of forwarding to the chairman of the Council of Ministers the replies given by 20 outstanding directors from Wroclaw Voivodship to seven fundamental questions. I hope that the premier, who has already studied these replies, will want to make use of them. One of the respondents concluded his detailed elaboration with the following generalized note:

"I think that a way out of the impasse in which the economy has found itself leads, on the one hand, via an accelerated and consistently implemented promarket policy and, on the other, via a clearly defined economic program comprising a small number of fundamental objectives together with methods for concerted and resolute encouragement of their realization."

I believe that this is an accurate synthesis.

Members of the Sejm!
Citizen Premier!

In politics there is always the problem of the interrelation between audacity and prudence. But I think that today the policy of small steps is no longer appropriate. We cannot continue to dip our feet in the water and quickly withdraw them again because the water is cold. We must jump right into the water and learn to swim in it.

In our present situation there is no room for easy or popular decisions. We are fighting to cross a certain threshold which is extremely difficult to cross for political and economic reasons. I am convinced that the Sejm appointed our new premier so that he may show much daring and we expect him to be more audacious than prudent.

Baka Addresses Workers Conference at Ursus

AU2510180388 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Oct 88 p 3

[Report on speech by Wladyslaw Baka, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the national conference of worker aktivists at the "Ursus" tractor plant at Ursus near Warsaw on 21 October]

[Text] Addressing the conference, Wladyslaw Baka said that the conference was the result of the Politburo's decision to hold consultations with Polish workers on the subject of the national economy consolidation plan. He discussed the plan's chief objectives and the ways of reaching them. He also said that the remarks and conclusions provided by the conference would be taken into account in the final version of the plan.

The plan's immediate aims, he said, are to improve market supplies, create normal conditions for shopping, reduce inflation, and improve services to the public. However, the plan's scope cannot be confined to the next 2 years. Therefore, it also contains the following long-term objectives to be attained by 1995: balancing out of the economy and creation of a good, authentic market; a major improvement in the housing situation; and a reduction of inflation to a single figure. Other long-term objectives are to improve the environment, not just protect it, and to strengthen Poland's international position.

Wladyslaw Baka divided the resources for achieving all this into seven groups. The first group includes structural alterations and a curtailment of the list of priorities according to the principle "the fewer the better." The only priorities will be agriculture and the food economy, housing construction, environmental protection, fuel and energy savings, and scientific progress. In view of the needs of these spheres, the investment program will be altered. Inefficient enterprises must be done away with, though not by means of administrative decisions, but by means of an application of economic criteria. Outdated technologies and the manufacture of excessively energy-intensive products must be discontinued. Saving energy is a basic requirement today, for there is no alternative to increasing energy supplies by extensive methods. That is one of the reasons for introducing a tax on energy consumption, which would be reduced if enterprises introduce technologies that consume less energy.

Speaking about the problems of housing construction, W. Baka said that the completion of apartments must be accelerated not only by applying more investment resources, but also by permitting private initiatives for housing construction and by lifting all the barriers that hamper them. For example, one could form joint stock companies in which people's councils have a share. These companies would not only acquire building sites, but also prepare them for construction.

The second group of resources involves the issue of debts. Poland must overcome this barrier. It does not wish to isolate itself from the international division of labor, and must not do so. However, repayment of the principal sums plus interest cannot take place at the cost of long-term development and an improvement in the standard of living. The only way is to increase exports and patiently convince our creditors that improving credit relations and increasing imports to Poland will not only help Poland's development, but also enable Poland to settle its debts.

The third group, W. Baka said, consists of abolishing bureaucratic obstacles and creating broad prospects for and possibilities of energetic economic activity in all sectors of the economy, while guaranteeing equal conditions for each sector. Only then will it be apparent in which spheres state ownership brings the best results. It is wrong to say that the state sector is naturally the least efficient one, said W. Baka.

However, and this involves a fourth group of resources, enterprises must receive clear economic guidelines and stable economic principles. This means that the economic-financial system of enterprises must be altered in such a way that it becomes clear which enterprises give more to the economy than they take from it, and which enterprises do the opposite.

A fifth group of resources is meant to halt the inflation spiral. New principles for establishing prices will be introduced, based on the premise that a price is an external parameter for producers, especially where there is no balanced market and no competition. In this case, such a parameter must be introduced from outside. There must also be a radical change in attitudes toward incomes policy, the same principles of shaping incomes must apply to every sector, and incomes must depend closely on economic results.

A sixth group of resources involves strengthening the zloty. The practice of printing money according to needs must be discontinued, said W. Baka. Only money that is backed by commodities can remain in circulation, and people must learn that they do not lose money when they save it. This means raising interest rates on savings, but also on credits. Credits cannot be gifts, which is the impression one receives as a result of the fall in the value and purchasing power of money.

The seventh group involves rational and competent economic management and the creation of a job market. We believe, said W. Baka, that a consolidation of the principle of self-management is one of the permanent features of the reform. One must also eliminate intermediaries, because these merely profit the economic units which they serve. It is the intermediaries themselves that must prove that they are indispensable. Hence the proposal to abolish, as of 1 January, all intermediary bodies and structures that are obligatory at present.

The Consolidation Plan does not undermine the economic reform, W. Baka stressed. On the contrary, it encourages the attainment of the objectives of the second stage.

However, a lot depends on whether people are convinced that their efforts are justified. Many people still have major reservations. We have accumulated an enormous store of knowledge and experience since the start of the reform. Without it, the economic acceleration would have been impossible. The difficulties experienced by Poland and the socialist countries give rise to questions about the future of the socialist system. We must view the past and the future as a historical process. We have made many mistakes, but we have also learned a lot. A more rational approach toward socialism as a changing system is required, and such systems always contain discrepancies and conflicts. The implementation of the economic reform and the program of social and political changes are paving the way to socialism that meets the challenge of the new century.

Changes are never easy and painless, W. Baka continued. We must cope with economic impotence, face up to numerous shortages, and beat our way through the jungle of rules and regulations that restrict human energy.

However, it is people who are most important, for differences accumulate inside them. People harbor ideas and a readiness to change on the one hand, and parochial interests on the other. Therefore, we must influence people in such a way as to cultivate those human features that encourage the country's overall economic development.

The Consolidation Plan will be supported by most of society, people who want normality and an improvement in the standard of living, and who want to achieve more through their own work and abilities, and not at the expense of others. These people include the young generation, to whom this plan is mainly addressed.

The plan must cause disputes. These must be discussed loudly and resolved publicly. That is why the Politburo deems it necessary to support the OPZZ's idea of making the Consolidation Plan the subject of a social contract. It should also be one of the topics of the "roundtable."

Talks on Vatican Ties Held in Rome 18-21 Oct

LD2410173488 Warsaw PAP in English 1703 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 24—Members of the mixed commission of representatives of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church and the Polish Episcopate, set up to study problems concerning the establishing of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and People's Poland, held a meeting in Rome between October 18 and 21, according to the press office of the Polish Episcopate.

The commission's another meeting is to be held in January, next year.

Second Stage of Pay Increases Becomes Effective

AU0111185788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1757 GMT 1 Nov 88

["The Second Stage of Romania's Pay Rise"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 1/11/1988—As of the first of November a passage has been made in Romania to the second stage of pay rise. The first to benefit by this are some 850,000 people whose remunerations stand between 2001 and 2250 lei, working in the areas of mining, oil, electric power, metallurgy, machine building, electrotechnology, chemistry and petrochemistry, the woodworking and building materials and light industries, drilling, geology, research, technological development, droughting and informatics. Over the ensuing interval, December this year-January 1988, some other categories of working personnel will also benefit by greater pay, so the total number of those enjoying the effect of the second stage of this action will stand at over 1.8 million. They add to more than 2.5 million people who have already had it increased during the first stage. So, by the end of the year, more than 50 percent of the working personnel will benefit by greater pay.

According to the new normative acts, the remunerations of between 2,004 and 2,248 lei will grow to 2,405 and 2,678 lei respectively. Those benefiting by the greater pay will benefit also by extra amounts as the variable part of their remuneration grows. This will be done by means of a greater share of the accord, of the amount paid for length of service and the other extras calculated in terms of the new greater pay, and by means of extra incentives, by enhanced quotas of contribution to the funds for the participation of the working people in the materialization of production, of benefits, and in sharing them, and through the funds for premiums. The new stage does not affect the right to the child benefit and the level of house rental or the monthly contributions for children in creches and kindergartens.

It is worth remembering that a passage was made, in October, to a first stage of rising the social security pensions for length of service and age limit, covering pensions of up to 1500 lei, a measure enjoyed by some 800,000 people.

Decree on Winter Energy Supplies Published

AU1810120788 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Oct 88 pp 1, 3

["Decree of the State Council of the SR of Romania on Ensuring Energy Production, on Rationally Utilizing Electric and Thermal Energy and Natural Gases, and on the Work Schedule of Socioeconomic Units in the 1988-89 Winter Period"]

[Text] The State Council of the SR of Romania decrees:

Article 1. The Ministry of Electric Power, the county people's councils, and the Bucharest Municipal People's Council are duty-bound to take firm steps to ensure the operation of hydropower stations and coal and hydrocarbon-based electric stations at full capacity and to deliver the energy quotas established by plan, so as to facilitate the smooth functioning of economic units and all economic branches and sectors.

The Ministry of Electric Power is duty-bound to appropriately organize production and work, strengthen order and discipline, and fully utilize existing means in all power stations, so that the national energy system can function properly.

The Ministry of Mines is fully responsible for ensuring that mining units deliver to power stations the entire quantity of coal envisaged by plan, at the appropriate qualitative levels.

The Council of Ministers will submit for approval various proposals on the electrical and thermal energy resources and consumption levels required by the national economy every week.

Article 2. The Council of Ministers will take steps to ensure that all industrial enterprises, with or without a continuous production flow, properly organize technological shifts and flows, with a view to reducing electric power consumption and strictly observing approved consumption norms, which are maximal ones.

At the same time, by appropriately arranging the program of shifts, one can ensure that the average hourly energy consumption norms approved for various shifts and peak hours are observed, as well as balanced consumption throughout a given day.

Article 3. Ministries, other central bodies, the people's councils of counties, Bucharest Municipality, and other municipalities and towns will do their best to ensure that subordinated units strictly save and rationalize thermal power, and observe approved consumption norms and quotas.

Likewise, steps will be taken to increase the degree of recovery of reusable energy resources, by ensuring the operation of all recovery installations at their nominal capacity and by commissioning new capacities.

Article 4. The Ministry of Petroleum will take measures to ensure appropriate transportation sources and capacities for natural gas.

The distribution of gas quotas to units will be made in accordance with plan provisions, production cycles, and the work schedule of enterprises.

Article 5. The management councils of ministries, the working people's councils in enterprises and institutions, the people's councils of counties, Bucharest Municipality, and other municipalities, towns, and communes are responsible for strictly observing approved consumption norms, commendably fulfilling all plan tasks, and ensuring the normal activity of all fields of activity.

Quotas for electric and thermal power and for natural gas will be distributed per unit, and all steps will be taken to strictly observe daily energy allocations and the work schedules established for each unit, by observing the average hourly power norms for the various shifts and the approved norms for peak hours.

Article 6. Ministries, other central bodies, the county people's councils, and the Bucharest Municipal People's Council will supervise, on a daily basis, the electric, thermal, and natural gas consumption of the large consumers and will adopt measures to ensure that all subordinated units constantly observe their allocations.

Article 7. The Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Education and Instruction, the Ministry of Health, the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, the central unions of cooperatives, the county people's councils, and the Bucharest Municipal People's Council will take steps to ensure that all subordinated units produce work schedules in accordance with the present decree, so as to reduce electric power consumption to a minimum and make greater use of natural light.

Trade and service units will open between 0800 or 0830 and 1700 or 1730, except for food shops.

The operating schedule of public catering units will not exceed 2100.

Cultural-artistic units will organize their program in such a way as to reduce energy consumption between 1700 and 2300.

Central and local state administration bodies, state institutions, administrative units, and scientific research, technological engineering, and design institutes will establish their work schedule so that they can use natural light.

Elementary, secondary, high school, vocational, foremen, and higher education units will organize their activity so that they can make maximum use of natural light. In educational units with more than 2.5 shifts every day, activities will begin at 0800 and will end at 1830.

Article 8. Beginning on 1 November 1988, the evening television program will be 1 hour longer every day.

Article 9. All citizens are compelled to manage electrical and thermal power, as well as natural gas with great care, to eliminate any form of energy loss, to observe the planned consumption quotas, and to take strict measures in order to achieve savings from the planned energy quotas.

Municipal, town, and communal people's councils will work out programs for each locality on the supply of heat and warm water for households in conformity with the annex to this decree.

Article 10. The Council of Ministers will take measures to ensure the firm application of the provisions of the present decree, in order to guarantee electric and thermal power, and natural gas and to make sure that ministries, central departments, enterprises, and other consumers strictly observe planned consumption norms and eliminate any form of waste, thus creating favorable conditions for the proper progress of socioeconomic activity.

Annex

Program on the Distribution of Thermal Energy

	Period			
	15 Oct-15 Dec 1 Mar-31 Mar		15 Dec-1 Mar	
	Total hours/day	Time	Total hours/day	Time
I. Housing connected to district heating and zone, block, and apartment house thermal stations				
1. Heat				
Monday-Saturday	4.5	4.30-6; 13-14; 19-21	7	4-6; 12-14; 19-22
Sunday	5	6-8; 13-14; 19-21	7	6-8; 12-14; 19-22
2. Household warm water				
Monday, Tuesday	2.5	5.30-6.30; 18.30-20	2.5	5.30-6.30; 19-20.30
Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday,	4	5.30-7; 18-20.30	5	5.30-7; 18-21.30
Sunday	5	7.30-9.30; 19-22	5.5	7.30-9.30; 18.30-22
II. Housing not connected to district heating and zone or block thermal stations				
1. Heat and warm water for households	4.5	5-6.30; 13-14; 19-21	7	5-7; 12-14; 19-22

	Period			
	15 Oct-15 Dec		15 Dec-1 Mar	
III. Institutions and sociocultural units connected to zone and block thermal stations and stoves*				
1. Heat				
Monday-Friday	4	4-6; 12-14	5	4-7; 12-14
Saturday	2	4-6	3	4-7
Sunday	2	10-12**	2	10-12**

*This program is also valid for nonproductive sectors in economic units.
**Only when installations are threatened by frost.
In the case of sociocultural institutions, additional heat can be supplied in the afternoon for another 2 hours depending on their program.

Power Engineering, Industrialization Reviewed

AU1010175388 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1159 GMT 10 Oct 88

["Power Engineering and Industrialization"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/10/1988—Industrialization has been the hallmark of socialist construction in Romania ever since it began and its history records big efforts for the development of the power industry. Starting with the RCP National Conference in 1945, the growth of the power industry and electrification have been regarded as a necessary support to industrial growth. Investment in the power industry has increased from 0.3 billion lei in 1950 to 8.84 billion lei in 1965 when the production of electricity was 16.1 times as big as in 1938, pre-war Romania's peak economic year.

The year 1965 when the historic Ninth RCP Congress was held was a turning point in the electricity programme—as concerns its scope as well as its structure. In 1986, investment in electricity and heating was nearly seven times as large as in 1965. The result of the 23-year effort showed in the installed power of hydroelectric and thermoelectric stations which grew from 2,866 megawatts at the end of 1964 to 22,060 megawatts in 1987, and in the production of electricity which rose from about 13 million kw-hr to over 75 million kw-hr. The electricity output of the year 1965 is now made in just 76 days. More power stations of various sizes have been built and connected to the national power grid. At the end of June 1988, a total of 133 power plants were in operation, which compares with just 21 in 1965. The power grid was re-equipped and modernized bringing the value of its fixed assets to 231 billion lei.

Throughout that period a hydrocarbon-saving policy has been pursued. Over 1965-1985 the share of coal in the structure of energy-giving materials went up from 19.6 percent to 33.2 percent, and that of fuel oil and diesel fuel rose from 5.5 percent to 11.8 percent, as the percentage of gas dropped from 74.2 percent to 53.0 percent.

The present capacity of coal-fuelled stations exceeds 8,000 megawatts.

Hydroelectricity has greatly been increased. Romania's rivers have been developed for electricity in a proportion of 35 percent, from just 3.6 percent in 1965, to bring the total water-power potential from 461 megawatts to 4421. Two large plants on the Danube—the Iron Gates I and II—16 on the Olt, 15 on the Siret, 18 on the Arges are relevant for the growing trend of power station construction. Electricity production has been one aim of river development, irrigation—the second.

The power research and development programme for 1981-1990 makes provision for almost 85 times as much energy in 1990 as in 1938. During this five-year period 29 percent of the total investment is in the extractive industry together with electricity and heating. Solid fuels will increasingly be used—and heating. The output of low-grade coal-fuelled stations will for the first time exceed that supplied by hydrocarbon plants—new hydropower units will be built, including microhydroelectric plants, and new sources of energy will be developed. By 1990 the installed power of the Ministry of Electric Energy's fuel-operated plants is planned at 16,518 megawatts, with that of the hydroelectric plants—being put at 6,6528 megawatts.

A highly important role in meeting the demands for energy will be played by nuclear power. A comprehensive nuclear power development programme is under way under which nuclear fuel, heavy water, and the necessary equipment will be made and the first nuclear power plant will start operation at Cernavoda the total capacity of which is set at 3,500 megawatts.

Kosovo Presidency President To Be Relieved
LD0111163188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 1 Nov (TANJUG)—The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium has assessed that, as an executive political organ, it bears objective responsibility for the present situation in the province. It has thus proposed to the provincial committee that public criticism be directed at it, as one of the measures of responsibility.

It was announced today that yesterday's session accepted the request by Rilindja director Rahman Dedaj to be relieved of his membership in the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium because he is too busy in his work organization and that Remzi Koljegci, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, will also be relieved of his duties as a member of this party forum in keeping with the criteria of the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee.

A working group has also been formed which will establish the facts in connection with some statements by Ekrem Arifi, a member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, which provoked certain polemics and reactions among the public.

Constitutional Amendment Debate in Kosovo Noted
LD0211000188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Excerpts] Pristina, 1 Nov (TANJUG)—The public debate in Kosovo concerning the draft amendments to the republican and provincial Constitution, judging by the incoming information, has taken place within the mechanism of the socialist self-management political system, and in most environments working people and citizens have responded in large numbers.

Support for the changes in this Constitution prevailed in the public debate, because these are an inseparable part of our country's package of constitutional changes, which are creating the constitutional-legal preconditions to implement the three reforms.

This was asserted by Bajram Selimi, member of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, in his introductory remarks at today's session of the Kosovo SAWP provincial conference with the presidents of the municipal conferences and members of the working group for monitoring the constitutional debate.

He recalled that the public debate on the draft amendments to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia and the Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has taken place in a very complex political situation where intranational relations are cool, and where they have even worsened in some province environments. Since the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee, activity by Albanian nationalists and separatist stands have increased. This activity is also aimed against any kind of constitutional changes.

However, we are also facing activity from positions of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism. Individuals and groups in Kosovo and beyond have been expressing themselves through certain public tribunes and protest rallies, Selimi said.

The Socialist Alliance and other organized socialist forces in Kosovo have not permitted nationalists and separatists to impose their ideas and views at meetings held in connection with the public debate, Selimi claims. The view of individuals that the Albanian intelligentsia has finally involved itself in the public discussion but allegedly from nationalist and separatist positions is therefore unacceptable. It is true that there have been individuals who have acted from these positions and from positions of Serbian nationalism, but this generalization cannot be applied to the entire intelligentsia.

In statements by individuals from positions of Albanian nationalism, ideas have been put forward to the effect that those who seek change in the 1974 Constitution are enemies of the country, that the counterrevolutionary events of 1981 should be reexamined, that these changes are like the St. Vitus' Day Constitution [first Constitution of Yugoslavia of 1921], and so on. Statements from positions of Serbian nationalism have called for the abolition of the autonomous provinces, for the adoption of one constitution for Serbia and both autonomous provinces, for the provinces to be a constitutive element of the Yugoslav Federation.... Generally there were reactions against such unacceptable statements at the meetings themselves, and the working people and citizens distanced themselves from such individuals.

These destructive statements were not characteristic of the meetings held but were only isolated cases, Selimi stated.

At almost all meetings in members of several nations and nationalities took part, the approved amendments to the Serbian Constitution were supported. However, differences arose over solutions so far uncoordinated in individual amendments. There were not a few meetings where it was concluded that work should be continued as soon as possible on coordinating the so-far uncoordinated amendments on the basis of the basic constitutional principles, the LCY stands, the Serbian Assembly's decision to embark on changes to the Serbian Constitution, and the proposals and suggestions made at these meetings. At many meetings, working people and citizens of Albanian nationality put forward their own proposals and suggestions on the uncoordinated issues. The participants at the meetings from the ranks of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities largely fully support the draft amendments to the Serbian Constitution.

Incidents at certain meetings where the rejection of the necessary changes to the Serbian Constitution and the Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was linked with Tito and Kardelj are unacceptable, as are cases where the framework and directions of the constitutional changes are completely overstepped. Sometimes these cases border on dogmatic and destructive behavior. However, it should be borne in mind that most participants at the meetings who put forward the view that the Constitution adopted at the time of Tito and Kardelj should not be changed, in fact plead that they respect the basic principles of the Constitution and continuation of Tito's path. Besides which, in the public debate on the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution, general support was given by the members of the nations and nationalities to the proposed changes, which, of course, presupposes the appropriate changes in the Serbian Constitution and that of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

In the several-hour debate, the assessments and statements in Bajram Selimi's introductory remarks were largely repeated. Judging by what the president of the SAWP municipal conferences in Kosovo said today, there were virtually no major national divisions in the debate on the constitutional changes. The conclusions were repeated that in most environments in Kosovo the draft amendments to the Serbian Constitution and the Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo were supported, [word indistinct] in parts which were coordinated. It was noted that the stances of the Kosovo Constitutional Commission were accepted, with the request that they should be coordinated as soon as possible.

It was noted, however, that in some environments there was some division in the public debate and some nationalistic statements by individuals. There were those who advocated that the 1974 Constitution should not be changed at any cost, claims that the province would be lost with the upcoming constitutional changes, that its rights and the rights of Albanians are being limited. [passage omitted]

It was stressed at the meeting that these were nevertheless isolated statements which were condemned by those present at the meetings and which drew a reaction from political activists.

Attention was drawn at the same time to extremist statements by members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities, and some demands which were heard then were characterized as nationalistic. These, it was noted, were demands for a unified constitution in the Serbian SR, the abolition of the flags of the nationalities, one official language, and so on.

Azem Vlasi, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, said that the public debate had "gone better than the present political climate in Kosovo could have guaranteed." According to him, the debate revealed in the main the political maturity of the nations and nationalities in Kosovo. He considers that the overall political situation, in which public opinion has become politicized, was not favorable for conducting the public debate, in which there were also unacceptable statements and demands. In Vlasi's view, the public debate on the draft amendments to the Serbian Constitution and the Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo would have gone more easily if there had been more joint work and negotiations between representatives of the Republic of Serbia and the Province of Kosovo, or if there had been fewer calls for the Serbian SR to be constituted as a state in the whole of its territory in the forthcoming consitutional changes of the Serbian SR. [passage omitted]

Vlasi called for more responsibility in implementing the public debate in Kosovo and insisted on the consistent implementation of item five of the conclusions of the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee. These stands are compulsory, and there should be no dilemma for Communists on how they should behave in the constitutional debate.

Budisav Vujisic, secretary of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, noted, however, that there were also those among the LC members who had not accepted the stands of the 17th LCY Central Committee session. He also believes that the members of the Kosovo political aktiv did not totally support the agreement, but sometimes instead put forward their own personal views. [passage omitted]

Closing the discussion, Daut Jasanica, president of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, judged that, despite certain weaknesses, in this important task "the degree of our political responsibility has been positive."

TANJUG Views Developments in Kosovo

LD0111203088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1133 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 1 Nov (TANJUG)—Kosovo is again in a state of expectation. This time attention is focused on the outcome of a joint meeting of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, and the Kosovo LC Central Committee Presidium. Admittedly there have been sessions and conclusions on Kosovo in abundance but, unfortunately, not the results in consolidating the situation in the province. It is no surprise therefore that the personnel issue has again been at the center of attention.

The personnel problem has always been a sensitive issue in Kosovo. The 1981 counterrevolution and all that has since emerged clearly indicate that the personnel policy in Kosovo has been a constant touchstone and that it has almost permanently deviated from the fundamental

principles of both the LCY and our self-managing society, and that its creators often have been those who "on behalf of the people" have led the people of Kosovo along the wrong path.

Kosovo has never succeeded, not even after the counterrevolution instigated by Albanian separatists, in ridding itself from politicians and demagogues who publicly declared themselves "great Yugoslavs" but who secretly advocated separatism, divisions, and the hegemony of the majority. Kosovo failed to rid itself completely of such people 2 years ago after the first attempt at cadre renewal, and then a year ago when the clique which advocated excessive autonomy and separatism left the political stage. Even the "rejuvenated" and "renewed" Kosovo leadership has not succeeded in making any significant inroads in this area or in dissociating itself from all those who, in the eyes of the Yugoslav public, were incriminated. Let us remind ourselves of just how much trouble and political skill was needed to remove someone like Ismail Bajra and people of the same ilk, or how much pressure had to be exerted to have Sotra, Sekulovic, and Reufi rehabilitated, albeit with considerable delay, or to have the political stand on the separatist aspect of the resolution adopted at the [1944] conference in Bujan renewed.... All of these controversies surrounding Kosovo have never been fully explained and, as a result, all the ambiguities have been a source of confusion among the Albanian nationality.

The present leadership in the province has displayed a particular inability to act as a unifying force under the current complex and very difficult circumstances. Instead, it has been prone to frequent mistakes especially in relation to the dissatisfaction among the Serbs and Montenegrins and the forms which this has taken. The present leadership has not had the strength to channel this dissatisfaction but, instead, through its original views, stands, statements, and pronouncements, it has caused an even greater indignation among Serbs and Montenegrins, it has exacerbated intranational divisions, and it has sown doubts about its own competence.

The long-cherished idea of strong autonomy which the separatists developed into a demand for Kosovo to be given the status of a republic and to be integrated into Albania, and the political leadership's interpretation of a need for isolating Kosovo within a special-status zone and being almost untouchable, has again surfaced in the course of recent debates on proposed changes in the Constitution of the SR of Serbia. It is clear now that the game was about "changing by not making changes". A particular contribution to the game was made by certain individuals and experts on the Constitution and law—Kurtes Salihu, Surija Pupovci, and Fatmir Fehmiju, who since 1968 have been advocating "an enrichment of autonomy" which is in fact a demand for equal status with the republics. On the other hand, the debate on constitutional changes has shown that greater-Albanian and separatist forces are far from being defeated. Rather, they were removed temporarily and only seemingly in order to emerge in full force on the political scene quite legally and under the pretext of the right to a "democratic dialogue".

The responsibility for all of this lies, of course, with the personnel structures and leaderships. It is rightly expected therefore that, in line with the conclusions of the 17th LCY session, moves will be made regarding the cadres which are likely to guarantee Kosovo's return under the wing of both Serbia and Yugoslavia. Neither the renewal of the cadres nor the selection of the proper ones are the only significant issues. However, at the moment they are, in fact, the most important issues. The key to resolving the Kosovo drama therefore lies in whether the right people will be appointed to the right posts. This is at the same time an imperative for crushing counterrevolution in Kosovo.

Joint Kosovo-Serbian LC Committee Session Opens

LD0211120588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Nov (TANJUG)—A joint session of the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee has opened in Belgrade. The joint session is devoted to the tasks of stabilizing the overall situation in the province.

The conclusions adopted at the 17th LCY Central Committee session are the point of departure for the debate at today's session. Attention will primarily be focused on the need for a large-scale ideopolitical change in the Kosovo leadership. An urgent cadre reconstruction has become inevitable in the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee and in other organs and organizations in the province. This is especially true in light of the LCY Central Committee's statutory warning to the provincial committee.

Novi Sad SUBNOR Presidium Resigns

LD3110223588 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] In an open vote today, the members of the city board of the Novi Sad SUBNOR [Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia] accepted—with one vote against—the collective resignation of their Presidium, which was originally tendered at an extraordinary session on 11 October.

Sofija Petric and Stevan Krdzalic tendered their irrevocable resignations from the Presidium and the city board as far back as 20 days ago. Boza Dozet also resigned from the Presidium. Before the voting today irrevocable resignations were also tendered by the president and the secretary of the Presidium of the veterans organization,

Ugljesa Popovic and Milenko Terzic, respectively, and by Presidium member Djordje Alimpijevic, who said he would ask his base to remove him from the Novi Sad SUBNOR city board.

Sava Vrbaski, together with another three membrs of the Presidium, was given the task of preparing a critical survey of the work of the Presidium. He noted that at the extraordinary session 20 days ago it was concluded that the SUBNOR city organization had not acted in the spirit of its statutory decision. Explaining the collective resignation offered by the Presidium of the Novi Sad veterans organization, Vrbaski said that it had not demonstrated enough political sensitivity when it failed to take part in the meetings of solidarity with and support for the disenfranchised Serbs and Montengrins in Kosovo. These were extraordinary events, and extraordinary activities were therefore required, stated Vrbaski.

Novi Sad DNEVNIK Editor Steps Down

LD0211084488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2228 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Novi Sad, 1 Nov (TANJUG)—The center of attention at this evening's party meeting of the DNEVNIK editorial board in Novi Sad, which lasted several hours, was the editorial policy of this current affairs organ, about which sharp critical and self-critical remarks were expressed in the debate. Most critical remarks were directed at the chief, executive editor, and the council of the paper. Failures were cited in editorial policy prior to the resignation of the Vojvodina political leadership, which, it was said, exerted pressure on the editorial board and interfered in the editing of the paper. Journalist Petar Petrovic cited as an example the fact that Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium members Miroslav Francuski and Zivan Berisavjevic intervened to change individual pieces which had already been set in type.

In the debate there was discussion about the biased writing on the situation in Kosovo, and, for example, it had been requested that texts on Fadilj Hodza be cut out of the paper. More attention was devoted to how Albanians in Kosovo and Macedonia live than the increasingly endangered position of the Serbs and Montenegrins in this province. Svetozar Karanovic drew attention to the fact that account was not taken in time of the sharp criticisms from many Vojvodina municipalities directed at DNEVNIK concerning its articles on the public debate on the draft amendments to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia. As a result, it was said, the confidence of the readers of this paper was seriously shaken.

On the question of reporting from the protest rallies and meetings of solidarity, the DNEVNIK journalists noted that there was confusion and hesitation in editorial policy. "The power of the awakened consciousness of the people" had not been observed in time.

It was thought that it is still possible, as on many earlier occasions, to strain political relations with Serbia, to keep them on the boil for a long time, to negotiate and in the end to find acceptable solutions to the satisfaction of both sides, said Tomislav Marcinko, former deputy chief and executive editor of DNEVNIK, who submitted his resignation earlier. It has been forgotten that circumstances earlier were better, that the Kosovo drama has never shaken Yugoslav reality as it has today, and that the great majority of people has never had such a desire for changes of all types as they have today. The Vojvodina leadership took no notice of this. "In the main, the people in the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium were sober, aware of the situation and of the need for relaxation. But there were also individuals who defended to the end their unjustifiably rigid stance, who were not in favor of any kind of acquiescence. Unfortunately, they had the main say," Marcinko said.

Nikola Cvetkovic, chief and responsible editor of DNEVNIK, said that "his resignation is on the table" but not as an admission of his being automatically convinced. He most energetically rejected any insinuation of this kind, and noted that the editorial policy of this paper should be viewed through the prism of the influence of all institutions—from the founders of the Vojvodina SAWP to the top party organs in the province.

Djula Feher, member of the Novi Sad city committee of the Vojvodina LC, proposed that the DNEVNIK party organization should draw up as soon as possible a critical analysis of the editorial policy which it can submit to the public and to the founders.

Svetozar Gavric, secretary of the party organization, concluded this evening's meeting by proposing that the debate be continued in 3 days, and that in that time a specially formed working group draw up a critical and self- critical analysis of the work of the DNEVNIK editorial office and then present this to the Communists.

Correction to Serbian LC Presidium Statement

The following corection pertains to the item headlined "Serbian LC Presidium on Upcoming Conference," published in the 31 October East Europe DAILY REPORT, page 72:

Paragraph one, sentence one: [Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG)... (changing processing indicator "[Excerpts]" to "[Text]") Column two, last paragraph, last sentence: ...election of cadres. [new paragraph]

The Serbian LC conference is primarily aimed at identifying the immediate and urgent tasks of the Serbian LC in implementing the reform of the economic and political system and the transformation of the LC and, on this basis, at mobilizing all available progressive forces and potential in the republic for these tasks to be implemented consistently and fully. [new paragraph]

The key orientation... (supplying omitted paragraph)

Page 73, column one, paragraph one, last sentence: ...socialist, self-managing society. [new paragraph]

The consistent and full realization of the established tasks of the 17th LCY Central Committee session could ensure the conditions for a fundamental and profound transformation of Yugoslav society, with the basic aims of creating more socialism, self-management, real democracy, brotherhood and unity, and achieving a higher standard of living.

At this moment the top priority for the LC is the accomplishment of tasks relating to crushing the counterrevolution and ending the genocide in Kosovo and, in this connection, the establishment of responsibility in the Kosovo leadership, as well as changes to the Serbian Constitution designed to ensure that the SR of Serbia is a state and self-managing community throughout its entire territory. The full realization of these tasks is a vital condition for the implementation of the stances of the 17th LCY Central Committee session as a whole and for the stabilization of the situation in Yugoslavia.

The Presidium today concluded that a joint session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium on the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th LCY Central Committee session on Kosovo would be held on Wednesday, 2 November 1988, in Belgrade.

2. The Serbian LC Central... (supplying omitted paragraphs)

Paragraph five, last sentence: ...radical cadre change. [new paragraph]

Hence, there is the insistence that, in the procedure for making lists of and putting forward possible candidates for posts in the organs of the Vojvodina LC, the LCY, and the Serbian LC from the Vojvodina LC, the starting point is the basic criterion that those who have supported a policy condemned by Communists, workers, and citizens of all nations and nationalities cannot be elected to posts, that in all phases full openness is ensured, and that the point of departure is consistently the democratic principles and criteria adopted in the LC as well as the stances of the Serbian LC Central Committee on the current political situation in the SAP of Vojvodina adopted on 11 October 1988. It was stressed that the most important thing is that the proposals come from basic LC organizations, accompanied by an obligatory assessment of the work of the candidate. The aim of these changes is for the SAP of Vojvodina to obtain as soon as possible a leadership in which workers and Communists will have confidence.

The Serbian LC Central... (supplying omitted paragraph)

Zemljaric Heads FEC Working Group in Macedonia

LD0211001388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1959 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Skopje, 1 Nov (TANJUG)—The FEC working group led by Vice President Janez Zemljaric arrived this evening on a 2-day visit to Macedonia. It has been announced that the aim of the visit is to exchange views and agreement on the current socioeconomic situation in Macedonia especially following the adoption of the May measures, as well as on the implementation of the resolution on socioeconomic development for this year.

This evening the FEC working group held talks with members of the Macedonian Executive Council. Gligorie Gogovski, president of the Executive Council, familiarized members of the working group with the situation and economic trends in this republic and focused in particular on the problems stemming from the implementation of the May measures, which did not provide the expected results in Macedonia. All the envisaged measures designed to soften the impact on the economically insufficiently developed republics and Kosovo, and to create the equalization of conditions for the conduct of business in all parts of the country, were not in fact adopted at the same time.

In the framework of the program for the economic and financial consolidation of the economy and banks of Macedonia, Montenegro, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, it was said, a solution still has not been proposed to alleviate the lack of permanent working capital. There is also marked delay over exchange rate difficulties for the use of foreign credits, something which forces organizations to make use of expensive bank loans.

The commitments in the resolution concerning the timely inflow of funds from the Federal Fund for Crediting the More Rapid Development of the Economically Insufficiently Developed Republics and the Province of Kosovo, are not being implemented. The rescheduling of industry's dinar obligations is also not being implemented, and the degree of indebtedness is above average in the country.

In the talks between the FEC working group and members of the Macedonian Executive Council, the communique stresses, particular attention was devoted to exchange rates, prices, the effects of maintaining a realistic dinar exchange rate, as well as trends in general, joint, and personal consumption in Macedonia. It was stressed in particular that in the framework of the reform of the economic system a united country-wide social policy must be ensured. A series of proposed measures for the consistent implementation of this year's resolution were also made.

Tomorrow members of the FEC working group will visit several work organizations in Macedonia and, together with their managers, consider the problems in realizing the process of reproduction.

Macedonian Veterans Protest Prohor Pcinski Events
LD0211002888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Skopje, 1 Nov, (TANJUG)—The veterans of the SR of Macedonia are demanding exterritorial status for an area in the Prohor Pcinski Monastery where at the first session in 1944 of the ASNOM [Antifacist Assembly for the National Liberation of Macedonia] the foundations for the modern Macedonian state were laid. The competent organs of Serbia and Macedonia should as soon as possible resolve the problems which arose after plaques commemorating Macedonian historical events were removed from the monastery's walls.

At the session of the Presidium of the Republican Board of Macedonian Veterans' Organizations, which was held in Skopje today, a sharp reaction was directed at the conduct of the representative of the Serbian Orthodox Church—Bishop Sava of Vranje, who had twice willfully removed the commemorative plaque from the monastery. It was assessed that there was no justification for such an act.

In the discussion, members of this body pointed out that all the acts committed by the head of the monastery, Pimiout, and by the bishop of Vranje were a scandal and not an unfortunate incident. Requests were made for the criminal responsibility of the perpetrators of this act to be established.

Calls were also made for a lasting solution to be found for maintaining and utilizing this memorial to the history of the Macedonian nation.

There was a negative assessment of the recent letter from Borisav Jovic, president of the Serbian Assembly, to Vulnet Starova, president of the Macedonian Assembly, in connection with his public statement on the occasion of the opening of the refurbished inn of the Prohor Pcinski Monastery. Jovic is criticized for not pointing out the significance of this building for the history of the Macedonian people and especially for not reacting to the words of the representative of the Serbian Orthodox Church that "some of the rooms in the building have been usurped by Macedonians, against whom legal action is being taken."

The Macedonian veterans point out that the Serbian Orthodox Church is bothered by things in this monastery written in the Macedonian literary language. Everything which has been done, it was stressed in the discussion, is an attack in the autocephaly of the Macedonian Orthodox Church, the independence of which is not recognized by the Serbian Orthodox Church. It was also stated that the recent events in the Prohor Pcinski Monastery are a nationalist outburst by the Serbian Orthodox Church which the Macedonain veterans condemn as they do any nationalism in Yugoslavia—whether it is Albanian, Croatian, Macedonian, or any other type.

In the recommendations adopted, the request is made that the competent state organs of the two republics take concrete measures and that a lasting solution be found for this museum complex.

Southern Moravian LC Views Nationality Issues
LD0111215488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Excerpts] Leskovac, 1 Nov (TANJUG)—A large-scale process of ideopolitical and work differentiation is under way in the nationally mixed municipalities of Presevo, Bujanovac, and Medvedja in the Southern Moravian region which have been the butt of the onslaught by Albanian nationalists and separatists. The changes came about as a result of the eighth session of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the new course adopted by the Serbian LC. Instead of verbal support and a formal attitude, all municipal leaderships have become involved in the struggle against aggressive counterrevolutionary activity. Centers of Albanian nationalism and separatism are being identified, and the state and other organs and organizations have been given training to improve their professional, cadre, and organizational expertise. At the same time an effort has been launched to speed up the socioeconomic development of the three municipalities in the Southern Moravian region. These assessments were made today at an extended session of the Presidium of the intermunicipal LC conference of the Southern Moravian region held in Leskovac. The LC's immediate tasks in overcoming the unfavorable political, economic, and social situation in this part of the country was a topic under discussion.

As a part of specific activities to prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the municipalities of Presevo, Bujanovac, and Medvedja, a number of ideopolitical measures have been implemented and individuals dismissed from judicial organs and the municipal administrative organs. A number of unsuitable educational workers were removed from schools. [passage omitted]

It was also stressed today that more tasks are yet to be carried out because the counterrevolutionary activity by Albanian nationalists and separatists has not yet been crushed. For instance, in the period from 1 July to 1 October, the public security service registered 23 criminal acts and 41 offenses of disrupting public order. All these acts were committed to the detriment of Serbs and Montenegrins from the three municipalities, while the offenders are citizens of Albanian nationality. The majority of the criminal acts were aimed at threatening citizens' freedoms and rights.

The emigration of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality has not yet been stopped but it has nevertheless considerably declined. From July to the end of September this year, 63 persons emigrated and 34 returned. There are citizens who are interested in returning but there are still the problems of employment, housing, and of guaranteeing a secure and equal existence to be resolved.

Tetovo Municipal Officials Dismissed

LD3110210588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Tetovo, 31 Oct (TANJUG)—At a proposal by the commission for elections and appointments at today's joint session of the three chambers of the Tetovo municipal assembly, Abduraman Aliti was relieved of his post as president of the committee for health, veterans, disabled people, and social protection, for acting from positions of Albanian separatism and nationalism and for his opportunistic conduct.

The same reasons led to the dismissal of deputy municipal public prosecutors Abdulahim Saliu and Nehad Ramadani.

LCY Presidency Discusses Economic Reform

LD0111175088 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, November 1 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav economy's new development concepts must respect standards urged by Western Europe and the development of the world economy, League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Secretary Stefan Korosev said today.

Korosev told the LCY Presidency session in Belgrade that in the transition to a new socialism, Yugoslavia faces challenges it faced during the conflict with the Cominform in 1948 or when it opted for self-management in 1952.

Korosec said Yugoslav Communists must resolve some open ideological questions of the economic reform at this month's 19th LCY Plenum.

Yugoslavia chose radical changes based on reform of the economy, political system and party while seeking a way out of its socio-economic crisis.

Its development policy is founded on the concept of an open economy based on market economy.

Korosec recalled that five reform laws had already been prepared: on business operations of firms, their financing, employment, foreign investments and the accounting system.

Some questions of the expanded reproduction system, ownership, distribution of income, taxes and levies and foreign economic relations remain to be solved.

The LCY Central Committee Presidency considers that special measures should be introduced to help producers through the transition to a new system of economic operating. The Presidency urges a fundamental change in the state's role in the economy, including a reform of the state management and its modernisation.

Non-economic activities would share the fate of productive activities exposed to market laws.

The LCY Presidency concluded that the 19th plenum should determine the party's most important tasks in realising the reform and make the debate on reform open to the public.

Comparison of Suvar Speech to LCY Plenum

Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1000 GMT on 17 October carries a recording lasting 1 hour and 52 minutes of the speech by Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, opening the 17th LCY Central Committee session in Belgrade on 17 October.

The Belgrade Domestic report has been compared with the Belgrade TANJUG Domestic version published in the 18 October East Europe DAILY REPORT on page 55, which shows that Suvar closely adhered to the prereleased TANJUG version, but omitted the subheads and several passages. He indicated each omitted passage in an aside and cited the relevant page of the report, which had been distributed to the Central Committee members. Apart from these asides and the subheads, the following variations are noted in the radio version:

Page 55, column one, paragraph two, last sentence through paragraph four first sentence reads: ...of the LCY. [new paragraph]

The people in... (omitting one-sentence paragraph)

Same page, same column, paragraph four, last sentence reads: ...dissatisfaction in factory halls and yards and in... (adding words)

Page 56, column one, paragraph three, last sentence through same page, column two, paragraph four, first sentence reads: ...to resolve issues. [new paragraph]

In order to... (omitting passage)

Page 57, column two, paragraph two, first and second sentences read: ...of production forces in this century. This renders impossible... (adding words)

Page 59, column one, paragraph two, last sentence through column two, paragraph four, first sentence reads: ...of the world. [new paragraph]

There have been... (omitting passage)

Same page, same column, paragraph three, first sentence reads: ...to key issues, as I have said, were always delayed... (adding words)

Page 60, column one, second full paragraph, last sentence through third paragraph, first sentence reads: ...current economic policy. [new paragraph]

The economic reform must be... (adding word)

Same page, column two, second full paragraph, last sentence through third paragraph, first sentence reads: ...rebound on us." We must bear this in mind. [new paragraph]

To arrive at... (adding words)

Page 61, column two, third full paragraph, sentences eight and nine read: ...those of 1981, when they were at their highest. This means that... (adding words)

Page 62, column one, paragraph fragment at top of page, last sentence through column two, second full paragraph, first sentence reads: ...incapacitate economic reform. [new paragraph]

Communists must resolutely... (omitting passage)

Page 63, column two, first full paragraph, first sentence reads: ...Constitution is successfully, or—to be a bit stricter—more or less successfully, being brought to... (adding words)

Same page, same column, third full paragraph, first and second sentences read: ...Central Committee session, at the 18th session. Despite this, today... (adding words)

Page 64, column one, third full paragraph, sentence two reads: ...of the movement in itself, the LC must... (adding "in itself")

Same page, column two, last paragraph, last sentence reads: ...instead of encouraging them, those comrades, and winning them over... (adding words)

Page 65, column one, paragraph three, last sentence reads: ...necessary critical distance. This is a matter of the (?duty) of Communists in these organs. [new paragraph]

Nor is the... (adding sentence)

Page 66, column two, paragraph one, last sentence reads: ...decisions of the majority adopted in a democratic procedure. [new paragraph]

New ideas always... (adding phrase)

Same page, same column, paragraph three, last sentence reads: ...feel the consequences. [new paragraph]

There must be... (omitting preceding six paragraphs)

Page 67, column two, paragraph five, only sentence reads: ...will mobilize society. [new paragraph]

I have now come to the second part of my report, which has a more direct political significance. We shall start from the situation in Kosovo and the counterrevolution in Kosovo. [new paragraph]

All of Yugoslavia... (adding paragraph)

Page 68, column one, paragraph three, last sentence reads: ...in the world—and we no longer call our nationalities national minorities—whose members are... (adding passage)

Page 69, column one, paragraph three, only sentence reads: ...to revive nationalist myths and make... (changing "motives" to "myths")

Same page, column two, second paragraph, first sentence reads: ...the Yugoslav program for halting the emigration of Serbs, Montenegrins, etc. This will be discussed very soon at one of the sessions of our Central Committee. The fact that... (adding sentence)

Page 70, column two, paragraph two, last sentence reads: ...Serbs and Montenegrins, as well as all the others in Kosovo, and their property. (adding words)

Same page, column two, last paragraph, sentence two reads: ...and no pamphlets, which we recently discussed in the LCY Presidium, or increasing numbers... (adding phrase)

Page 71, column two, last paragraph, second sentence reads: ...and socialist orientation. Therefore, they are trying to frighten us. In the case of... (adding sentence)

Same page, same paragraph, sentence three reads: ...liquidation of the people—like in the Paracin crime—or to pamphlets and lies... (adding phrase)

Page 72, column one, paragraph three, first sentence reads: ...which are stronger, much stronger, than nationalist ones. (adding words)

Page 73, column two, paragraph three, last sentence reads: ...for this society. [new paragraph]

There are still many—too many—bureaucratic minds in... (omitting preceding paragraph and adding words)

Same page, same column, same paragraph, sentence two reads: ...is certainly important, very important, for an organized... (adding words)

Page 74, column two, paragraph two, last sentence reads: ...those of Europe. And it is mostly the engagement of foreign resources that is of decisive importance here. [new paragraph]

Following the development... (adding sentence)

Page 75, column two, last paragraph, first sentence reads: ...it should be kept in mind—precisely what Comrade Korosec has just said and what we pointed out at the Presidium session yesterday—that we have to bear in mind that it was not prepared by the LCY Central Committee Presidium alone but that all the Presidiums of the central and provincial committees and the Committee of the LC Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army on two occasions discussed its content, provided addenda, and made observations. We had neither the time nor the opportunity to build into it the new significant proposals made at the recent sessions of the central and provincial committees, which is something that will be a duty of the working group that we (?elected) here today. Also, with its... (adding sentences)

Same page, same column, same paragraph, sentence three reads: ...last few days, as I have said, all the central... (adding phrase)

Same paragraph, last sentence to end of paragraph reads: ...along these lines. Thank you. (adding phrase)

Comparison of Dizdarevic Economic Reform Speech

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 29-30 October on pages 1 and 6 carries a 3,500-word TANJUG-attributed report on the speech by Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, at the joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the FEC in Belgrade on 28 October. The BORBA report has been compared with the Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Serbo-Croatian version published in the 31 October East Europe DAILY REPORT, page 59, revealing the following variations: Page 60, column one, paragraph four, only sentence reads in BORBA: ...relieve the economy, whose distributed income, in the first half of this year, fell to 51.6 percent. [sentence as published] [new paragraph]

This is also... (confirming queried word "distributed" and adding editorial notation "[sentence as published]") Page 60, column one, paragraph two, last sentence reads in BORBA: responsibility, Dizdarevic said. [new paragraph]

The policy with which we have realized... (deleting previous three paragraphs) Page 61, column two, last paragraph, last sentence reads in BORBA: ...from its essence. [new paragraph]

The economic reform assumes a rational and efficient organization of society. It assumes the reform of all elements of consumption.

The exaggerated organization of society and its institutions, excessive regulations, and too great social costs, Dizdarevic said, objectively speaking exert pressure on the political and economic courses and hinder the development of democratic relations in society. This causes an irrational use of society's resources and the waste of social property. The Presidency is of the opinion that the struggle of all social forces in all the parts of the sociopolitical and socioeconomic system for the rationalization of the entire social organization, for reducing social costs, and for the greatest possible rational use of social means, as well as for general savings, always appear in the eyes and under the control of self-managing organs and the public as an integral part of efforts to carry out the economic and social reforms and to succeed.

The SFRY Presidency requires the FEC to, proceeding from this, draw up and submit to the SFRY Assembly a proposal for launching an initiative for such a broad social action.

Next year, the common task is to contribute to the timely adoption and consistent implementation of as many qualitative and realistic measures and policies for their implementation as possible. This is an essential condition for a resolute turnabout toward better work, greater production, more rapid development, and a higher standard of living. For this it is necessary to have the people's unified action on the joint, unified, Yugoslav program of reforms. We are on the way to definitely consolidating this program. The program is realistic and, through joint efforts, feasible. The possibility of mobilizing working people, the economy, the system, and the entire society for its realization is realistic, Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, concluded. [new paragraph]

Economic reform cannot... (adding previous four paragraphs)

In addition to these variations, BORBA also carries the following passage boxed within the body of this item:

Difficult To Obtain Loans [subhead]

Dizdarevic said that the large surplus on the clearing account burdens the Yugoslav economy to a great extent. At the beginning of October, this surplus amounted to $1.8 billion, out of which $1.712 billion was with the USSR alone. We have had such a great surplus for 3 years. The negative consequences of this surplus on our economic stability are many-sided. The Yugoslav economy, burdened by a considerable lack of material funds, is in this way providing an interest-free loan to others. This directly generates inflation. At the same time, this adversely affects the development of mutual cooperation and relations for which all conditions exist, not only to maintain them on the hitherto high level, but also to

advance them further and to make them more diverse. Finding a solution to this problem has been going on for too long a time, and this problem affects and hinders the development of relations for which every other favorable circumstance exist. This is why we expect more understanding and action by our Soviet partners to find a quick solution to this serious burden to our country.

Albanian Daily's View of LCY Session Condemned
LD0111134088 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 1 (TANJUG)—The Albanian leading party daily ZERI I POPULLIT has recently, though with something of a delay, carried a page-size editorial on the 17th session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee. The Serbo-Croatian version of the text has been carried by Radio Tirana, which testifies to the exceptional importance accorded to it by the authorities in this Yugoslavia's neighbour.

The Albanian daily's editorial appeared a few days ago, when most foreign newspapers had long finished their reporting from the three-day session of the top Yugoslav party body. However, while all other foreign reporters saw the 17th session as an attempt, albeit a dramatic attempt, on the part of Yugoslavia to find a solution on commonly acceptable grounds to its problems, including the Kosovo problem, the Albanian daily again played its old game. ZERI I POPULLIT assessed, erroneously as is its wont, that the time has come to issue an ultimatum to the Yugoslav peoples—either the Albanians in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo, populated chiefly by Albanians, will be given their own state, i.e., a republic, or the others will not have theirs either.

Albanians in Yugoslavia are living in their ancient territory, they have been nationally established and have a strong and enduring identity, ZERI I POPULLIT writes. In terms of numbers, they are the third largest population in Yugoslavia and are "more numerous than many other nations in Yugoslavia which have the right to their own state or republic".

"Yugoslavia cannot get away from itself. It is a multinational community in which Albanians have their share. Since Yugoslavia is not nationally united, then its nations and nationalities should either all be equal or there can be no equality at all".

"Either-or", warns Tirana. Of course, Tirana will be the only one not to recognize the truth of the logical assessment that this ultimatum represents gross interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. Tirana will not agree, either, that these threats are virtually inconceivable at the close of the twentieth century, particularly in Europe.

Transparent, though cleverly written, is ZERI I POPULLIT's attempt to "internationalize" the problem of Kosovo. The daily exhibits exceptional "concern" not only for Kosovo and Yugoslavia, but also for Yugoslavia's neighbours, the Balkans and even the whole of Europe. Yugoslavia's internal development is a source of special concern to socialist Albanians the Tirana daily writes.

The extent of this "concern" is evident from the daily's assessment that what is involved in Kosovo is an imaginary, "so-called drama". "There is, rather, deception and manipulation", the central organ of the Albanian Party of Labour claims and adds that the problem lies in the "emigration of Albanians" and not in curbing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure and in restoring inter-nationality trust. Judging from this comment, ZERI I POPULLIT cares little for curbing the emigratiion of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and for the restoration of trust and, by the same token, for the settlement of the situation in Yugoslavia.

"Large groups of stirred-up Serbs and Montenegrins are prowling Kosovo, intent on murder and bloodshed", the Albanian daily goes on to say and adds that the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee "upheld the Serbian thesis that the Serbian and Montenegrin populations (in Kosovo) are subject to Albanian terrorism".

However, the editorial has its messages to convey, and ones that cannot be ignored. Among them is the one addressed to the "healthy and realistic forces which recognize the dangers". These dangers "threaten Yugoslavia" and the "healthy forces, which exist also among Serbs, will curb the offensive launched by greater Serbian chauvinism".

It is well-known who has and when sent messages to "healthy forces" in foreign countries. As for Yugoslavia, it knows where these "messages" belong, and Tirana should know it, too.